The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,066—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th May.
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 12th, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 784 tons, on the 19th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 17th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	November 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1894.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be……Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently on ice.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

CRICKET.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
BALLS, CRICKET—		
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble Seam, each	5 10	6 6
Do. Four Seam, registered, each	6 8	7 6
Eclipse composition, each	2 2	2 8
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 8	5 2
Do. Treble do. do. each	6 8	7 6
Boys', each from	1 8	1 10
to	2 4	2 10
BATS, All Cane, A quality, each	11 14	13 4
Do. do. B ", each	9 10	10 12
Do. do. C ", each	7 6	8 4
BATS, Boys', each from	1 12	2 0
to	3 8	3 10
Do. Patent Exceller, each	16 14	19 4
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane, each	13 8	15 4
Do. Frowd's Driver, each	19 2	21 8
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box	11 14	13 4

FOOTBALL.

Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—			
Nos.	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash, each	7 6	7 14	9 0
Credit, each	8 4	8 14	10 2
RUGBY BALLS—			
Nos.	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash, each	6 12	7 10	8 12
Credit, each	7 10	8 8	9 12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls		4 0	4 8
Shin Guards, per pair from		1 12	2 0
to		2 4	3 6
Spare Insides, best Vulcanized-Rubber—			
Nos.	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cash, each	2 4	2 10	3 0
Credit, each	2 10	2 14	3 6

TENNIS, BADMINTON, **POLO.** **GOLF.** RACQUETS. &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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"APOLLO"
SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
THE GENUINE OXFORD MATT	10 8
FINE CHECK CASHMERES	15 8
HEAVY CHECK FLANNELS	16 8
CAMEL HAIR MIXTURES	18 8
FANCY TWEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY	18 8
VICUNAS, CASHMERES, AND OTHER FINE GOODS	25 0
HEAVY TWEEDS FOR ENGLISH WEAR	28 8

MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST, AND HEIGHT.

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for…… **Rs. 16-8.**

FOR **Rs. 12-8** We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.

Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil,

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN
WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY:

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."

"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY."—

TREZUKA:

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams' night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by the which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goite or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthmas, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm of inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; immediate legal proceedings will be taken again st all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

Wholesale Agents for India, TREACHER Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A *LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from* INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"HEAD LINE."

THE New Twin Screw Steamer S. S. "TORR HEAD," 3,867 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, or DUNKIRK on or about the 25th May.

Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers in large well ventilated Deck Cabins. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.

78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN ALPINE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th May, 1894.

WANTED, CONSIGNEE, for one CRATE MACHINERY, marked 2025—Bombay, brought by the s. s. Saint Regulus, from New York. If this Crate is not claimed and taken delivery of within 48 hours of this notice the Captain reserves his right to deal with it under the terms of the Bills of Lading at the risk and expense of the Owners of the Crate.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th May, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE following STEAM-LAUNCHES lately received from England will be offered FOR SALE by AUCTION, at the Bombay Dockyard, at 3-30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant:—

"Sentinel."—Wooden Screw Steam Launch, 14 Gross, and 7·6 Registered Tonnage, and 180 Indicated H. P.

"Watchman."—Steel Screw Steam Launch, 12·2 Gross, and 6·6 Registered tonnage, and 160 Indicated H. P.

2. The Engines are of the most modern type, Quadruple Expansion, and these vessels will be sold subject to a reserve. They can be seen afloat in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard.

3. To be sold at the same time, 2 large old Boilers taken from the Telegraph Vessel, "Patrick Stewart."

A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 12th May, 1894.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTERS.

VERAVAL is ONE of the CHIEF PORTS in Kathiawar in COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. On account of Railway upto Bunder and Steamers touching almost daily, increased facility is afforded to Commerce and Industries. There is excellent opportunity in Veraval and other parts of the Junagadh State for those desiring to put up Full Presses, Spinning, Weaving and Ginning Factories, &c. Those desirous to put up Industrial Manufactories, &c., will be supplied with necessary information on personally seeing or writing to the Undersigned.

SHARIFF SALEMAHAMMAD,
Commercial Agent, Junagadh State.
Veraval, 9th May, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 11th, 1894, for the Supply of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1894:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I., II. and III., and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV., on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specifications and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, Oils or Clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.-M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed—

Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th May, 1894.

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HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
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The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th May, 1894.

THE OFFICERS, 2nd Madras Infantry, will not hold themselves RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS Contracted by their Messman, BASTIAN.

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Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th May, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGNAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 313 OF 1892.

SAHADOO JEEVAJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

LUXIMAN JEEVAJI PATEL WAGH, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Koleewada, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Twelfth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and the order, dated the Sixth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following moveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, by Direction of the Commissioner, High Court, at the Carnac Bunder, on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant abovenamed in the following four several native Crafts.

LOT NO. I.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named "Khajar Khadia," bearing No. 4031, of 49 Candies, equal to 12¼ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. II.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named Bhavani, bearing No. 1925, of 43 Candies, equal to 10¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. III.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named Rajhawasiea, bearing No. 4242, of 59 Candies, equal to 14¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. IV.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named Sakri Salamity, bearing No. 4212, of 47 Candies, equal to 11¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at 52, Meadows Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of April 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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WANTED.

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European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible] BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & L. Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 00	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr, ct,	235
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200 21
Volkart		1.00	1000	Rs. 0	1
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	765
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,587½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	325 240
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	2,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	260	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

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English Sovereigns	" 18-6	
Do. Dragons	" 18-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 97-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 97-8	
Carolus Dollars	" 210	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 200	
5 Franc pieces	" 31	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Kapurthala arrived yesterday from Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Cape Colonna (s), Hull ; and Wistow Hall (s), Rangoon.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Hannah M. Bell entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Bhundara yesterday ; the steamers Sabarmati and Port Elliot left it yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer City of London entered the dock on Monday and the Vasna yesterday ; the steamer Pachumba left it on Monday, and the Cape Colonna yesterday.

Accident in a Godown.—Abia Chattee, a grain merchant, aged twenty years, having his godown at Trinity Street, sustained injury to his back by a bag of grain falling on him from a stack, which collapsed in his godown, on Monday. The injured man declined to go to hospital.

The Persian Consul-General.—We regret to learn that his Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, Consul-General for Persia at Bombay, has been suffering from typhoid fever for over three weeks ; and his case during the past week was very precarious. Under the skilful treatment of Dr. Manser however his condition is slightly changed for the better since Sunday last.

Kicked by a Horse.—On Monday last, a Hindu woman, named Radhabai, aged forty years, was going along Dammur Street, when she was kicked by a horse, which was being led along the street, sustaining fracture of three of her ribs on her right side. The injured woman is now a patient in the J. J. Hospital.

Illicit Sale of Toddy.—At the instance of Inspector Steers, Shiva Gunoo Haldanker, a bhandari, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with selling two bottles of toddy for three annas, to an abkari peon, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The accused, who was arrested in the act of selling toddy, at 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, in an cart, near the Churney Road, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Attempted Suicide.—On Monday, Tookaram Marootee, a barber, aged twenty-five years, residing at Khetwady 4th Lane, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, when under the influence of liquor. Tookaram returned home the worse for liquor, and after having quarrelled with his wife and neighbours, took out a razor from his bag and inflicted a small cut on his throat with a view to kill himself. Some of the neighbours snatched the razor away from his hand, and had him removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Exciting Incident at Girgaum Road.—On Monday evening, while a horse attached to a victoria was being driven along Mathew Road, the animal took fright at a passing train, near the French Bridge, and bolted down the Girgaum Road. The driver fell off the coach-box near the Three Lamps, sustaining slight injuries to his right arm. The horse continued its mad career until it ran the conveyance into the drain near the Portuguese Church. The victoria was completely smashed. A minute before the carriage was smashed, Mr. O'Meyer, of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, who was the only occupant, jumped out, and escaped unhurt. The horse was uninjured.

Khetsy's Inks.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be observed that a young Khoja merchant has invented a mode of preparing various kinds of inks, and has so far succeeded that, at the Kathiawar Exhibition of 1893, his inks secured an award of a first class certificate. They were analyzed by the Chemical Analyzer to Government and by Messrs. Treacher and Company, and were pronounced to be as good as any manufactured in Europe. These inks have been tried by the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, and by several mercantile firms in Bombay and elsewhere, and have been found to be of good quality and easy flow.

Magic Floral Bower.—We have already described in detail this exhibition. From the throng of spectators who nightly stream into the pavilion the proprietor has ample justification for the hope that public interest in it is not likely to be exhausted very soon. This exhibition is not to be mistaken for the old Floral Bower from which it is entirely different. Owing to a misapprehension that they are one and the same, we daresay many a one who would otherwise visit the Magic Floral Bower does not think it worth while to do so. The proprietors intend to exhibit the curiosity in several principal towns in India, and the exhibition will be open to the Bombay public for only a few days more.

Twelve Months for Nine Annas.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Nassar, a jail-bird, was charged by Inspector Holdway with committing theft of nine annas, tied in a handkerchief, belonging to Dhurma Narayen, a bhundari. On the 13th instant, the complainant was going along the Duncan Road, when accused pushed up against him, pulled out the handkerchief, containing the money from his pocket, and ran off with it. He was at once pursued by complainant, and arrested near the Two Tanks. Accused, against whom stood a register of six previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Noted Pick-Pocket.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chand Cassum, a Mahomedan of bad repute, was placed by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of a purse, containing Rs. 3, the property of Bhagoo Balloo, a Customs peon. On Saturday complainant was walking along Duncan Road, when accused, in company with another person, knocked up against him, removed the purse from his pocket, and handed it over to his accomplice, who made off with it. Accused was arrested on the spot and given into custody. Accused, who had thrice been in jail for similar offences, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Sale Interrupted.—Chand Sulleman, a Mahomedan of notorious character, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of having, on Monday, committed theft of a metal watch, with silver chain attached, of the aggregate value of Rs. 16, the property of Vallimahomed Abdulla, residing at Old Nagpada. On Monday evening, accused entered complainant's room, and having helped with the watch, which had been left on a nail, walked off with it. He then proceeded to Marwaree Bazaar, where while trying to dispose of the watch, he was arrested. Prisoner, against whom stood three previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Consumption.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Crishna Balloo, a bricklayer, aged forty years, residing at Nowroji Hill. On the 20th March last, the deceased was standing on a ladder, placed against a wall, which he was repairing, when his foot slipped, and he fell down from a height of about twelve feet, sustaining a simple fracture of the right thigh-bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where a week after admission he was attacked with fever and cough. He gradually lost his flesh and strength, and could not sleep at night. The fever continued increasing, diarrhœa set in, and his lungs showed symptoms of consumption, from which he died, at 6 o'clock, on Monday evening. A verdict of death from consumption, following the injury he had received, was returned by the jury.

A Plucky Mahomedan.—At 11 o'clock, on Monday night, Tajoo Abdulla, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-five years, residing behind the fire-brigade station, at Gowalia Tank Road, saw two snakes together in his compound, and attempted to catch them both, but succeeded in securing only one. He held it tightly with both his hands, carried it home, and showed it to his father, who was horrified to find that it was a full grown cobra. The father, out of fear, directed his son to throw the snake down, which he did, but not before it had bitten him in the middle of his right shoulder blade. Fortunately, Tajoo had a jacket on at the time, and it prevented the poison penetrating into the skin. A fire brigade lascar, No. 88, named Dewji Rao, who was looking on, immediately killed the snake. Tajoo was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Limited.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office of the company, No. 15, Bank Street, under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Drennan, when the following resolution was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. Marshall :—"That the capital of the company be reduced from Rs. 400,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 200 each, to Rs. 175,000, divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 100 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancellation of the 250 shares of Rs. 200 each, which have been unissued, and by repayment to the holders of 1,000 fully-paid-up shares of Rs. 200 each capital to the extent of Rs. 100 per share, and to the holders of 750 shares of Rs. 200 each on which are paid up Rs. 150 per share, capital to the extent of Rs. 50 per share, and extinguishing the liability of Rs. 50 per share on the said 750 shares of the company on which are paid up Rs. 150 per share, and by reducing the nominal value of the said 1,750 shares of the company from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 each, such shares to be deemed to be fully paid up." The proposition was carried, and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Burglary at Bhendy Bazaar.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Mahomed Nadetkhan, Mahomed Aloo, and Juma Esub, before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of sundry articles of wearing apparel, gold ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 68. On the night of the 4th instant, the accused entered the shop of Fazal Somejee, at Bhendy Bazaar, by forcing open the doors and carried away some property, which they concealed in the house of a Sidi, residing at Bengalpura. The Sidi suspected that the property had not been obtained by fair means. He determined to remain on the alert and find out how the accused had obtained the property. A few days after this, the first accused went to the Sidi's house to get the property, when the Sidi cried out to his wife to fetch a policeman. She went out and returned immediately with a sepoy, who arrested accused, and questioned him as to how he had come by the property. The accused did not give a satisfactory reply, and the policeman made enquiries with the result that the other two accused were also arrested. The second accused was a notorious burglar, and there was a record of four previous convictions against him. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first and third to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The late Mr. Hormasjee Sorabjee Tadiwalla's Will.—With reference to a report of the case of Ardesir Hormusjee Tadiwalla, appellant, *vs.* Pestonjee Shapurjee and Manekbai, respondents, which appeared in our issue of the 8th instant, we have been requested, on behalf of Shapurjee Hormasjee Tadiwalla, to correct certain statements which are alleged to be wrong, or inaccurate, to the following effect :—No power of revocation was reserved by the deceased in his first trust deed, and he made the second trust deed under the influence of Ardesir. The deceased seemed to have thought of making the will in question not by the advice of the Dastur, but subsequently the Dastur having told him that, in the opinion of Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, all the documents made up to that time were not such as would hold water in a court of law. The letter written by the deceased to Dastur Hoshang Jamaspji, who produced it, instead of supporting the existence of the will, went to show that the will could not be a genuine one. The evidence of Bapoojee Dinanath was not uncorroborated, and the Sessions Judge had found that the signature on the will was a forgery. The Chief Justice did not remark that, from the letters put in, and from the evidence given by some of the witnesses, it seemed that Shapurjee was the black sheep of the family, nor that Ardesir had nearly paid off his debt, but concurred with the Sessions Judge in his findings as to the interestedness and unreliable testimony of the witnesses. An order was made for impounding all the documents in the case.

A Parsee Tiger-Slayer.—A correspondent, writing from Khandeish, says that Mr. Bejonjee Kherbadjee Elava, an inspector of the Government distillery, at Dhodgaum, in Khandeish, shot a large man-eating tiger on the Satpura range of mountains on the 5th instant. Mr. Bejonjee, the correspondent says, showed considerable dexterity, valour, and presence of mind in shooting the animal, which had been preying upon men for some time past. Mr. Bejonjee is a young man of twenty-five years of age. He killed another equally large tiger in January last.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE NASIK ENGLISH ELOCUTION ENCOURAGEMENT SOCIETY.

The second meeting of this Society took place a few days ago. As stated in the report of 1893, the idea of starting an association for the encouragement of English elocution, was taken from the Marathi Vaktrutva-Uttajak Sabha. At the gathering of the Nasik Vaktrutva-Uttajak Sabha in 1892 it was pointed out by one of the speakers, Mr. Chandulal Lallubhai, that the time had come when a society of the kind might with advantage be formed. The idea was favourably taken up by the educated portion of the Nasik people. A subscription list was opened and Rs. 348-8-3 were obtained. The first competition for prizes was held in May, 1893, and proved a great success. The second competition for prizes commenced on Saturday, the 5th May last, and for it Rs. 474-4-0 have been subscribed. In response to the notices sent to colleges and schools throughout the Bombay Presidency and even beyond its borders, a large number of applications was received, but a small portion only of the applicants actually presented themselves to complete for the prizes. The opening ceremony took place in the spacious quadrangle of the high school under the chairmanship of Surgeon-Major C. W. Londell, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Nasik, who presided on that and the succeeding days owing to the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. H. E. Winter, Collector of Nasik. On the third and fourth days of the session the chair was occupied by Mr. A. B. Steward, I.C.S., District Judge of Dhulia, and an additional Session Judge of Nasik, who also honoured the meeting by his presence on both days and distributed the prizes and certificates to successful candidates. For the first prize of Rs. 75, for the best speech on the subject of "An elucidation in a simple and popular form of the currency question," there were two competitors, the result being (1) Mr. Ganesh Narayen Kaoshikar (Ahmednagar). The other candidate failed to secure one-half of the full number of marks. For the second prize of Rs. 50 for the best speech on "Commercial Education, its past and the present conditions and means of improving it," there were three competitors, (1) Mr. Vaman Ganesh Sathe (Poona) entitled to certificates, (2) Mr. Vishnu Vithal Mukhadkar (Nasik), and (3) Mr. Sankar Govind Deolalikar (Nasik). For the third prize of Rs. 35 for the best speech on the subject "Was India ever a nation ; is it yet to be so, and if so, how ?" there were thirteen applicants, of whom one only, Vasadew Rajaram Gupte of Poona, appeared, and was declared to be entitled to the prize. Four small prizes of Rs. 10, 7, 5, and 3 were offered for the best recitation by young students under sixteen years of age, the pieces selected being from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and Julius Cæsar. For the two prizes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 for the first passage, there were twenty-eight competitors. For the prizes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for the second passage there were forty competitors. Chandrarao Itchashankar Pandit obtained the highest number of marks in both passages. But as he was entitled to one prize only according to the rules the second prize went to Bhasker Trimbak Kale. Balvant Itchhashankar Pandit and Gagmohandas Gulabdas were awarded the remaining two prizes. Minor prizes were provided for twenty-eight of the young reciters who, in the opinion of the examiners, acquitted themselves creditably. A new feature of the present competition was that each candidate was, after the termination of his speech on the prize subject, required to make an extempore speech for ten minutes on an easy subject announced to him ten minutes beforehand, and the marks previously given to him for the prize subject were either confirmed, enhanced, or reduced as the examiners deemed fit by the result. The committee has sustained a heavy loss by the untimely death of their treasurer, Mr. Nansukh Kavalchund. His brother, Mr. Amulak Kavalchand, has kindly consented to act as treasurer. The committee take this opportunity of expressing their sense of gratitude to their president, Mr. H. E. Winter, on the eve of his approaching retirement, for the valuable assistance rendered by him. After the reading of the report by the honorary secretary Mr. R. B. Gogle, B.A., LL.B., Mr. A. B. Steward distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates. Short speeches were then delivered by Mr. B. R. Chandurkar, B.A., R. S. D. R. Turkhadkar, and Mr. Ganesh Shastre regarding the aims and objects of the society. Then Balvant Khandaji Parakh read a Marathi "Katow" specially prepared for the occasion. The president Mr. A. B. Steward then addressed the meeting. He dealt upon the necessity for such an institution, and said it was the first movement of the kind in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. R. B. Gogle then expressed his thanks to the president, the audience, the examiners, the subscribers, and to R. S. D. R. Turkhadkar for having given the use of the building.

BEAUTY-CHARM.—Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the day for rendering the Skin Soft, Smooth and Velvety, keeping the complexion bright, blooming and clear and for removing black specks, unsightly blotches, &c., on the face ; and the lovely clearness it imparts is simply astonishing.—2s. 6d., of MADON SONS & Co.—Bombay.

THE ZOROASTRIAN LADIES' MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

The first annual meeting of the above fund was held in the Allbless Baug, Girgaum, on the 13th inst. at 3 p.m., when Dr. R. N. Khory, the president of the Institution, occupied the chair, and a large number of members and guardians were present, amongst them being three ladies. Before the regular proceedings began, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, M.A., Ph. D., D.C.L., recited prayers specially prepared by him for the occasion, the whole assembly standing.

Dr. R. N. Khory, in his opening speech, reviewed at some length the history of the origin and progress of the fund. He said that a series of articles dealing with the social problems connect with the Parsee community appeared in the *Rast Goftar*, in connection with which Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden suggested, as a remedy for some of the social drawbacks which prevailed in the community, a provident scheme for the Parsee girls. Mr. Dosabhoy Bomanji Tapia, the present deputy secretary of the fund, shortly afterwards laid a scheme of a Mutual Marriage Benefit Fund before the public through the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, which was the basis of the existing fund. For some time afterwards nothing was heard about the matter. Mr. Warden then laid his scheme in a well-prepared form before an influential committee of the Parsees. Mr. N. R. Ranina and Mr. Framroz Joshi also laid before that committee a scheme of a Mutual Fund on a similar basis to the present fund. The committee, however, gave preference to Mr. Warden's Provident Fund, and Messrs. Ranina and Joshi had to withdraw their scheme in favour of that of Mr. Warden. After this Mr. D. B. Tapia and Mr. D. M. Daboo, a joint secretary of the provisional committee of the fund, went to Dr. N. N. Katrak, the present secretary of the fund, who formed a provisional committee of his friends, and the present scheme was the result. The provisional committee met in October for the first time, the prospectus was published in November, and the first form was received in December 1892. At first, not knowing how the project would be received by the Parsee community, the provisional committee decided to formally start the fund only if 1,000 members were forthcoming. But before March 1893 the number exceeded the requirement, and it was formally declared open on the 21st March, 1893, the Jamshed-i-Naoroz, a Parsee holiday. The president then dealt with several points included in the annual report, a summary of which appeared in our issue some time ago. Coming to the rules of the fund, the president said that the fund ought to be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Fardoonji Palonji Pavri as their solicitor. The rules, while safe-guarding the collective interest of the fund, gave ample security to the individual members, and they were highly spoken of by persons competent to judge of such matters. However, a year's experience had shown the necessity of some changes being made, and such changes had been embodied in the rules of the second fund, which would enable the committee to form an opinion of their comparative value. After some further remarks, the president moved the adoption of the report and the balance-sheet of the last year.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. Rustom Byramji Paymaster. After a good deal of discussion the proposition was passed by a majority, three voting against it. Mr. Cowasji B. Pavri proposed and Mr. P. D. Kanga seconded, that in accordance with, rule 57, as Drs. Dossabhoy Bejonji and A. D. Mody and Messrs. H. D. Bharucha and E. D. Talati retired (but were eligible for re-election) the following be appointed in their places :—Drs. H. J. Appoo and A. D. Mody, J. M. Antia, M. A., and H. D. Bharucha. The proposition was passed by a majority of votes. Proposed by Mr. N. Dubash and seconded by Mr. K. Rana, that Messrs. R. E. Mistry and A. B. Patel be appointed auditors for the next year. At the instance of a member, a rider was added to the effect that the services of these gentlemen be remunerated. The president said that though this matter was solely in the hands of the committee, still he saw no objection to the rider being allowed to be added to the proposition. The motion was passed. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee. Notices of some motions was given by a member suggesting alterations in the rules. After the explanation of the president, the motion was withdrawn. Another motion to direct the committee to take some steps to have the fund registered was negatived, only three voting in favour of it. After a vote of thanks to the president, the meeting was dissolved.

The members then proceeded to take part in the *Jasan* (thanksgiving) ceremony performed by Dastoorji Saheb Dr. Jamaspji Muncherji Jamaspasana. At eight o'clock, a dinner was arranged for the members and the guardians and those who sympathised with the institution. About two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The toasts of the evening began with the customary toast of the Parsees "Holy God." The president then proposed the toast of the "Queen-Empress." Mr. R. B. Paymaster proposed the principal toast of the evening, the fund including the health of the ladies. He dwelt at some length on the advantages of the fund in a neat little speech. Khan Bahadur B. D. Registrar proposed the toast of the Parsee community. Dr. N. N. Katrak then proposed the toast of the Press, thanking the various newspapers for the support they had given to the fund. Mr. K. N. Kabraji responded, and in doing so, said that the press had simply done its duty, and the fund throve because it deserved to thrive, and would have succeeded even without the support of the press, because the object was so good. The president then proposed the toast of the guests, which was responded to by Mr. M. C. Mansookh. Mr. Cowasji Ookerji Kharas proposed the toast of the committee, which was responded by Mr. Ardeshir Dosabhoy Moonshi. After the individual toasts of Dustoorji Saheb Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji, the owners of the "Allbless Baug," and president, the dinner came to an end.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 5th May :—Joseph Lindsay, of Blackness Foundry Dundee, in the County of Forfar Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in calendering machines. William Herbert Hyatt, of 1, Milton Road, Herne Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain, Chemical Engineer, Consulting Chemist and Metallurgist, for improvements in the manufacture of paint. William Walker, the younger, of Birmingham, England, Electrician, and Frank Richard Wilkins, of Handworth, England, Chemical Merchant, and Jabez Lones, of Smethwick, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in primary voltaic batteries. John Henry Rose Harley, Merchant, of No. 20, China Bazar Lane, in the town of Calcutta, for testing the quality of an egg, to be called the Acme egg tester. Ernst Abund Richard Avenarius, of Ganalgeshein, Rheinland, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvements in and connected with Moulding Boxes for the manufacture of Artificial Sand Stone. George Denis Blake, of Ashleigh, Dorking, in the County of Surrey, England, Indigo Planter, for improvements in the drying of indigo and in apparatus for the purpose. Sarah Ann Kelly, of No. 8, The Mall, Meerut, North-Western Provinces, for providing a patent catch to door and window Tower bolts. Henry Adolphus Muller, Engineer, residing at 14, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta, for expressing the juice from sugarcane.

A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act :—William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for an improved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney. (Filed 9th April 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Howard Matravers Ashby, of Ferrybridge, in the County of York, England, Machinist, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of glass bottles and similar hollow glass articles. (From 25th May 1894 to 24th May 1895.) Carl Albert Roepke, of Manchester, England, Watchmaker, for improvements in musical boxes. (From 1st September 1894 to 31st August 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. T. D. Sil's invention for a balanced punkah and a self-acting machine to work the same, (Specification filed 30th January 1890). Mr. J. J. Hooker's invention for improvements in power-storing apparatus for stopping and starting tramcars. (Specification filed 3rd February 1890.) Mr. S. Bamforth's invention for improvements in fire-bars for furnaces. (Specification filed 30th January 1890

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising rom decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15th OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·691	W S W	3	106·5	85·0	36	..	6·51	+3·11
Agra	29·727	N W	8	107·5	84·7	34	...	2·65	+1·02
Cawnpore	29·711	W S W	10	106·9	82·6	43	..	2·24	...
Allahabad	29·661	W N W	11	108·1	82·8	37	...	3·98	+1·71
Jhansi	29·750	N N W	8	108·2	84·2	27	...	4·12	+2·73
Jacobabad	29·633	S E	8	114·2	80·6	58	...	1·22	+0·14
Karachi	29·812	W S W	17	92·0	78·7	81	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·794	S W	8	103·6	75·9	48	...	4·06	+2·45
Ajmere	29·815	S W	17	99·4	75·6	59	...	2·90	+1·45
Deesa	29·876	W	19	102·4	76·0	62	...	2·22	+1·69
Ahmedabad	...	Var'ble	4	102·3	78·1	63	...	1·93	..
Bhuj	29·834	S W	26	95·5	77·9	60	...	0·37	−0·16
Rajkot	29·831	S W	18	101·9	75·7	59	...	1·55	+1·01
Veraval	29·898	W S W	...	87·1	80·7	76	...	2·28	..
Neemuch	29·817	W	19	98·7	75·7	48	...	2·77	+1·75
Indore	29·868	W	7	98·5	76·6	67	...	2·84	+1·70
Saugor	29·780	W N W	9	103·4	78·3	31	...	4·06	+1·10
Jubbulpore	29·772	N W	5	106·0	79·6	29	...	2·92	−0·36
Hoshangabad	29·827	W	6	104·3	79·6	44	...	6·46	+4·23
Khandwa	29·871	N W	15	102·7	82·3	41	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·717	N W	9	110·5	83·5	19	...	1·03	−2·10
Nagpur	29·751	N N W	12	110·3	86·0	2	...	3·42	+0·08
Amraoti	29·794	W N W	8	108·2	78·8	29	...	1·57	−1·43
Akola	29·831	N	15	105·2	81·3	44	...	2·93	−0·47
Surat	29·919	W	L	97·7	76·5	65	...	0·77	+0·40
Malegaon	29·899	W N W	9	101·9	73·6	55	...	1·86	+0·15
Bombay	29·949	W N W	9	90·4	80·9	70	...	1·91	+1·02
Poona	29·937	W N W	15	98·5	72·9	56	...	2·91	+0·28
Aurangabad	29·897	N W	5	107·5	72·6	38	...	5·00	..
Sholapur	29·891	N W	12	103·7	75·5	48	...	0·72	−2·39
Ratnagiri	29·939	N W	8	90·3	80·8	68	...	0·39	−0·56
Belgaum	29·923	W N W	7	83·3	67·8	61	...	8·42	+3·59
Goa	29·942	N N W	11	87·1	81·4	73	0·03	4·30	...
Karwar	29·958	N N W	4	89·3	81·0	71	...	2·84	−1·86
Mangalore	29·945	N N E	11	90·8	81·4	79	...	8·27	+2·28
Calicut	29·945	N N E	11	90·8	77·5	78	...	26·81	+13·15
Cochin	29·941	N N E	M	91·2	77·6	80	...	16·53	−4·29
Bangalore	29·940	W N W	8	86·3	67·8	77	...	7·75	−0·18
Secunderabad	29·801	N W	7	103·2	82·7	25	...	5·87	+1·75
Masuliptm.	29·726	W	4	107·2	85·0	77	...	21·78	+12·49
Bellary	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Cuddapah	29·844	N W	...	105·2	86·0	44	...	9·28	+1·40
Madras	29·800	W	10	104·5	82·0	47	...	...	..
Coimbatore	29 901	S W	5	94·4	73·3	78	...	15·91	+8·21
Trichinopoly	29·855	W S W	6	102·6	80·8	58	...	18·13	+5·07
Negapatam	29·831	S W	10	101·6	79·8	65	0·03	46·25	+11·79
Colombo	29·935	W S W	11	93·5	80·0	81	0·01	47·72	−0·93
Aden	29·843	N E	15	97·3	80·8	78	..	1·93	−0·53

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderat F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapaid in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and at Delhi, Bombay, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and moderate over the rest of the country. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jocobabad, Mangalore and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Allahabad, 22 at Karachi, 20 at Ajmere Rajkot, Neemuch, Nagpur and Poona, and 16 at Jubulpore and Khandwa. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° above the normal at Masulpatam Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Nagpur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially cloudy at Deesa, Bhuj, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Manglore, Bangalore and Masulipatam. Light rain has fallen at Colombo, Goa and Negapatam. The baric gradients are rather steep over nearly the whole country, and moderate to strong winds are probable. The weather conditions are only slightly favourable for local scattered showers on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at or in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. The weather of Masulipatam in the Bay is slightly unsettled. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the south-westerly winds which were blowing off the West Coast in the Arabian Sea have disappeared.

The s s Tannadice left Mauritius on the 29th April and reports having experienced up to latitude 14° S., longitude 62° E., at midnight on the 1st May, moderate to strong north-easterly winds with moderate to strong gales, a moderate to heavy sea and occasional passing showers ; to latitude 9° S., longitude 64° E., at noon on the 3rd., moderate to strong south-easterly winds, heavy sea and squally weather with rain ; to latitude 1° N., longitude 68° E., at noon on the 6th, light north-easterly to south-easterly winds and calms ; to arrival on the 12th, fresh to light south-westerly winds and fine.

The Mail Steamer Carthage left Aden on the 8th May and experienced up to latitude 15° N., longitude 54° E., at about midnight on the 9th, moderate to light southerly and south-easterly winds and fine weather ; thence to latitude 18° N., longitude 70° E., at about midnight on the 12th, fresh to light south-westerly and light southerly winds and fine ; to arrival on the 13th, moderate to light north-westerly winds and fine.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 15.

Tuesday's pressure has increased briskly in Northern India and slightly to briskly in the peninsula. The relative distribution of pressure is unchanged and gradients are very steep in North-West India and the peninsula. Very strong westerly winds continue in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Bombay, Coast districts and the Deccan. Westerly winds in the Gangetic plain are strong, and have entended eastwards across Central Behar, the temperature changes being small. The mean temperature for the past twenty-four hours were four degrees above normal in Bengal, N.-W. P. and the Punjab. Upper Sind is the hottest area at present. Winds are apparently increasing in the south of the Bay and the weather perhaps will be squally. Local showers fell yesterday in Tenasserim, North Bengal and Assam, and thunderstorms occurred in Upper India and the Hills. Tavoy reports six inches of rain, Dhubri four, Jalpaiguri and Simla each one. The conditions continue abnormal, and the weather is unsettled in the Punjab, Bengal, and perhaps south of the Bay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·815
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·9
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNE, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	215

* From midnight to midnight.

Hitherto the work of excavating and constructing the Blackwall tunnel has been carried on without the safeguard of compressed air, the adoption of which has from the outset been arranged for. The contractors, Messrs. Pearson and Son, of Victoria-street, are, however, of opinion that they have gone as far as it is safe or practicable to go with ordinary pumping in the tunnel itself, and that to attempt to go further would be to incur great risk of a serious settlement. They have, therefore, brought their air lock into use, and have just commenced work under pressure. The men engaged in the operation of tunnelling are practical miners, and the mere excavation is no very serious business to them. It is to be feared, however, that the necessity for this special condition of their labour will tell painfully upon some of them. They have before them about 1,200 feet of tunnel to construct actually under the river, and at the central portion of it they will have above them at high tide somewhere about eighty feet of water and only about seven feet of a loose and porous river bed. To keep out this head of water there must be an atmospheric pressure of about 35lb. to the square inch, over and above the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere. This is the theoretical necessity, at all events, though it is said that in practice something considerably under what theory seems to require is found sufficient in such work. It is, however, a pressure great enough to cause some men serious distress, and, of course, the undertaking is beset by peril for all engaged in it. It is a satisfaction to know that the County Council has made special provision for the insurance of the lives of the workmen engaged here.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line steamer Wiston Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain G W Barclay, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W P Corran, cleared yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a cargo of duty-paid salt.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kurrachee (12th May) via Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo and Mr Whitson, Captain R Anderson, and 413 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
A Congo......1891 Morgon...Hull...... 17-5 F Muir & Co
B Warrnambool...2213 Ekins ......Havre ..19-5 F Muir & Co
C H Bolckow......639 Jourdain ..P Gulf.....B & P S N Co
D Lobelia......1913 Owen ....Genoa
E Warora ......3919 Anderson.....Not fixed...M Mackenzie
F G oucestercity......1408 J Dwyer......Stellin...J Mackintosh
G Tannadice......1408 Dmyer ...Mauritius ..16-5 H C Joosub
K Sabarmati......523 Ahmed......Bhownagar ...15-5 S & Co
L Kurrachi ......2317 J Inch ...Liverpool ....J Mackintosh
M S Joakim.....1007 Collins .....Calcutta...15-5 H Habdoola
N Bhundara......2119 Jacob ......Not fixed...17-5 B I S N Co
O Hannah M Bell....White.......Trieste ......Graham & Co
P C Alpine ......2080 T Walker...Not fixed....F Muir & Co
Q Janeta......2179 Petrie .....Hamburg ......F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji ......547 F Ahmed.........Karachi...15-5 Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati...523 G Ahmed.........Bhownagar..15-5 do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
1 Rohilla......2174 Nantes......China .....17-5 P & O S N Co
2 Lochtay ...3415 Lee....Amsterdam...W & A Graham & Co
4 Thames ....2101 Seaton ......London......19-5 P & O Co
5 Thibet.........1663 ....Peters ....Jedda 19-5 P & O Co
6 Carthage .....2453 Horne........London ....1-6 P & O Co
7 Cy of London...2009 Worden...Liverpool 17-5 Sir C Forbes
8 Melpomene ..1848 Brelock .....China .....21-5 A L S N Co
9 Capecolonna...1766 J Alston Hull 17-5 W&A Graham & Co
10 Maroa......4451 Adam ......Antwerp......16-5 K Nixon & Co
13 Lawrel Branch 2120...Ritson...Antwerp 15-5 E Bates & Co
15 Vasna ......482 Rickford.......Bhownagur...17-5 M V & Co
16 Stanley(ship)...2105 Edgett....Falmouth....15-5 K Nixon &Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

S. S. Karagola...598...Robertson...Karachi...12-5 M Mackenzie

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Kapurthula (s)	Livingstone..	Karachi, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Karagola (s) .... Cape Colonna (s) ... Wistow Hall (s) ...	Robertson ... Alston .... Barclay........	Karachi, &c. Hull. Rangoon.

The steamer Nawab, Corran, for Calcutta, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Thames, for London. &c.
" City of London, for Liverpool.
" Byculla, for Calcutta, &c.
" Carthage, for London, &c.
Ship Centesima, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
10 Kangra s..........Stewart.........Bombay, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.—Steamers Umzinto and Fultala, and R I M S Wanderer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 15.

For Liverpool.

City of London s—10 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee ; 3,015 cwts myrabollams, Shewjee Ramjee ; 3,038 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 62 cwts dry ginger, C Laljee ; 250 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee ; 300 cwts mussoor dall, D Jairam ; 114 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 2 bales cotton and 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 18,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 200 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 60 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersey ; 120 bales wool, Kharsee Keshowjee ; 113 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 22 bales wool, Ragjee Amerchand ; 48 bales wool, B Hurbhun ; 47 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer ; 42 bales wool, M Laljee ; 30 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co ; 150 bales wool, N Khatawoo ; 100 bales wool, Jadnawjee Kara ; 15 bales wool, Doongarsee Nagjee ; 58 bales wool, C Vussonjee ; 99 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 250 bales hemp, Gokuldas Kuljianjee ; 51 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 85 bales wool, B Fukurchand ; 45 bales wool, J Banichand ; 100 bales wool, M Cassambhoy and Co ; 1,001 cwts oil cakes and 5 bales woollen cloth cuttings, Thos H Moore and Co ; 169 bales wool, M Khoopchand ; 50 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 1,675 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co ; 65 bales wool, T Jeewandas ; 25 bales wool, N Nanjee ; 265 cwts coir yarn, J Laljee.

Kurrachee s—350 bales cotton fly and 50 bales twist waste, P Heerjee ; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton Co ; 98 bales cotton-fly, T Jeewanjee.

For London.

Thames s—8 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 70 cwts dry ginger, Curumsey Khetsey and Co ; 170 cwts dry ginger, Sewjee Ramjee ; 601 cwts mustardseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 501 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bechur ; 299 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co ; 50 bales leather cuttings, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co ; 8 bales skins, Beier and Katz ; 15 bales skins, The South India Export Co ; 2 cases condiments and 112 cwts chutney, Alridge, Salmon and Co ; 4 cases bristles and 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co ; 7 cases woollen carpets, Fleming, Shaw and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 133 cwts dry ginger, C Lalljee ; 33 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 110 bales hemp aloe fabric, 63 bales hem and 27 bales coir fabric, V G Thumvi ; 100 cwts gum, J Malsee ; 12 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee E Boyce.

Laurel Brach s—7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 54 bales skins, H M Aba ; 63 bales skins, H T H Gunnee ; 1 bale woollen carpets, H Jamal ; 220 cwts dry ginger, L Nursey ; 78 cwts dry ginger, R Purshotam ; 104 cwts olibanum, Goolam Hoosen Vishram ; 393 cwts olibanum, A C Mahomed ; 225 cwts olibanum, S Runchordass ; 50 cwts gum, J Malsee ; 312 cwts dry ginger, C Lalljee ; 80 cwts gum, N Sacoorbhoy.

For Hamburg.

Janetta s—300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 30 bales cotton, 1,851 cwts myrabollams, 2,001 cwts linseed and 200 cwts fenn greek seed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.

Imaum s—8,030 cwts wheat and 11,056 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Thomas H Moore and Co.
Maroo s—2,008 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

Lobelia s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co ; 501 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 100 bales cotton, 1,400 cwts linseed and 5,001 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

For Stettin.

Gloucester City s—4,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste.

Hannah M Bell s—2,060 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler ; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 330 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 1,210 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 2,318 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2,615 bales cotton and 650 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 600 cwts myrabollams, Toephen and Co.

For Venice.

Hannah M Bell s—520 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,450 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co ; 4,002 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Calcutta.

Bhundara s—220 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 674 bales cotton, R Luchmondas ; 300 bales cotton, A G Moodeliar and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Centesima s—10,044 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

Kurrachee s—97 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Bros.

For Hongkong.

Melpomene s—250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Rohilla s—70 cwts kismiss, K Ludha ; 4 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

For Shanghai.

Melpomene s—21 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co ; 95 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—May 12.

Porter, Major, Bombay, R E, on furlough, to England.

May 15.

Woodcock, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Mo tan.

In Berlin, at the house of a celebrated physician and Geheimer Sanitatsrath, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance into his service of a girl named Auguste Prill was lately celebrated in the most brilliant manner. All the members of the family, many of whom live at a great distance from Berlin, assembled to do the faithful servant honour, and she was loaded with beautiful gifts.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of India, Limited.—A very prosperous state of affairs is shown by this Institution, which may be termed a product of the Sun Life Office of London. The third annual report of the progress of this company is now before us, and is of a very encouraging nature. A steady increase of new business appears to have been done, amounting to a large sum, both in Life Assurance and Annuities, and excelling in a marked degree results reported on any previous occasion. Assurances to the extent of Rupees ten lakhs have been issued, and we understand that fully this amount has been declined as the company is most particular in the selection of lives. Immediate Annuities were granted for Rs. 30,000 per annum, in respect of which the company received about Rupees four lakhs as Purchase money, and this item alone shows the great and growing confidence the public have in this company. The premium income of this company stands at Rs. 1,26,000, besides interest on Investments. The Accumulated Funds now amount to about Rupees seven lakhs and a-half, and the Policy holders are further secured by the capital of the company representing about Rs. 25 lakhs. The claims for the year with Bonuses amounted to Rs. 32 thousand. This brief statement of affairs clearly shows the sound position of the company and its claim to public support. The management have been most careful and economical in every way, and altogether we believe that the progress shown by the Sun Life Assurance Company of India is not excelled by any other company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BARGES, PADOWS AND JOLLY BOAT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Jackeria Bunder, the remaining sailing vessels, forming part of the Estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, by order of the Administrators of the said deceased, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, at 2 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 16, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property at Middle Colaba, advertised to be sold To-day, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst.

SALE OF 1,700 BAGS RANGOON MILL RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, B Shed, by order of Sha Dewjee Hemchund and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Cassum Joosub, ex. s. s. Lindoola.—

V D H and Co.—H—1,200 bags Rangoon mill rice (Hulwa) small bags, each weighing about 6 maunds red and black line.

V—DH and Co.—500 bags Rangoon mill's rice (Hulwa), small bags, each weighing about 9 maunds red and black line.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Moreland Road, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, cane and coir matting, etc., the property of W. L. THOMSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Belvedere House," Worlee, near Mama Hajani, the very valuable entire house hold furniture by Roberts and others rich glassware, crockery and platedware, sweet-toned grand piano, by Collard and Collard, fancy curtains, rich table ornaments, real Persian large carpets, windproof lamp by Hinks, American four-wheeled buggy horse, garden, &c., the property of F. G. Wallis Whiddett, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co., Tailors, closing their business, consisting of woollen, cashmere, tweed, cheviot, diagonal coating, broad cloth, Scotch tweed, serge, cricketting and gymkhana flannel, gauze, flannel, silk and wool flannel, shirt flannel, cotton checks, corduroy, cotton and woollen socks, neckties, shirts, braces, collars, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, steel trunks, fixtures, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady Main Road, opposite the 9th Lane, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of C. Chandler, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 16, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOORTEE MOHLA OR TANK STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Dayabhai Icharam, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Jan Mahomed Jaffer, deceased, and his legal heirs and representatives, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in a deed of mortgage, dated the 4th January, 1890, and further charge, dated the 12th day of May, 1891, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situated at Soortee-Mohla or Tank-Street, on the east side thereof, outside the Fort, in new town in the city and sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old number 1585, new No, 8719, old Survey No. 2711 and new Survey No. 2,4118 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 53, and Ward E No. 4584, containing by admeasurement (142) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Soorti Mohla or Tank Street aforesaid, on the north by the passage, and on the south by the property of Peerbhoy Chatoobhoy Ralcoger, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particular and conditions of the sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By the order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sada Nand Brothers, Lahore, the following goods :—

D 243-1086—1 case, 100 dozen Turkish caps.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 four-seated open carriage in good order.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet to ride.
1 bay Arab pony, 14-1, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayan Dabooiker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging lamps, pier glasses, a handsome strong-built landau, one strong-built brougham, a powerful grey Arab horse, one child's perambulator, &c., the property of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab, Persian and Waler Horses, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place

About 40 Arab and Persian horses, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.

The property of native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, hunters, hacks, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co. and opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a large collection of choice School of Art ware, table ornaments, one large telescope by Murray and Beath, a single barrel rifle, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of G. W. Terry, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Davies, designer to Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, specially designed and made to order at Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s workshop for his personal use, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Andrew Smythe, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p m, sell by Public Auction, at Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Mr Wimbridge, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, lamps, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 16, 1894.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure ; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific ; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, Ditmar's Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "William Lambert on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(Manager :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 20-0, and Rs 50.

FLOWER SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3 Rs. 4-8, Rs.5-8 and Rs 10.

All Collections, Packing and Carriage free to any part of India.

CHOICE BULBS.

Gladioli, Anemones, Ranunculi, Liliums, Achimenes, and many others.

See our CATALOGUE (Seasons 1893-94) for full Descriptions of all Seeds and Bulbs in Stock. By Post As 2-6.

PRACTICAL GARDENING for
INDIAN AMATEURS,
Cloth Rs. 5 ; Paper Cover, Rs. 3-8.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 15.

The missing figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are wired by Reuter as 3,650,000 bales ; and of East Indians, 338,000 bales, showing a falling-off in the total Supply of 70,000 during the week, but an increase of 14,000 bales in East Indians. The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday was 3,530,000 quarters, or 90,000 bales more than the previous week's estimate.

The London Stock Exchange was closed yesterday for the Whitsuntide holidays ; as also were the markets generally on the other side. A telegram is to hand, however, from New York, quoting Bar Silver unchanged in value at 62 7-8d. per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 5-16 cents per lb. ; but August Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·12 cents per lb.

Cotton has been dull here to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, with a small business passing, especially for local spinners' account. The day's purchases sum up 1,250 bales, of which exporters are credited with 1,100, consisting of 400 Dhollera, at Rs. 183 ; 300 of Dharwar, at Rs. 190-90¼ ; and 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 190, and Ujein, at Rs. 174 per candy, while the Mills have taken only 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 183 ; and 50 Oomergaum, at Rs. 191¼ per candy.

Wheat.—A further decline of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place in this market to-day, the feeling having remained dull, with export business upon a small scale. We now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs 3 15 0	per cwt
Do. 85	" 3 14 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3 11 0	"
Red Delhi	" 3 5 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3 15 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3 10 6	"
Hard Red	" 3 9 0	"

Seeds have been in renewed demand by shippers, and a large business has been reported in a steady market, prices of *Linseed* having advanced an anna per cwt. to our quotation, other descriptions being unchanged in value, say :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-15-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-5-0 to " 6-7-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-1-0 to " 6-3-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-10-0 to " 5-13-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 45-0-0 to " 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,010	bales.
Wheat	56,235	cwts.
Linseed	50,958	"
Rapeseed	58,375	"
Gingelly	1,964	"
Poppyseed	8,237	"
Groundnuts	10,552	"
Castorseed	5,460	"
Rice	9,356	"

Freights are steady. A May-June loading steamer has been fixed at 18s. per ton for one picked port.

Exchange opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 27-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 7-8d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 1 13-16d. was quoted for May Telegraphic, and 1s. 0⅞d. for June, 1s. 0 11-16d. July, and 1s. 0 5-8d. for August, for forward transfer ; but the enquiry both ways, has been very limited all day, and very little business reported beyond a moderate amount of Bank Telegraphic, placed for 15th July transfer at 1s. 0⅞d., and for forward at 1s. 0⅞d., the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 27-32 to 7/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 1d.	"
Francs do.	1·36½ to 1·37	"

Government Paper has been quiet in tone all day at the opening rates for Fours, say, 102 5/8 for cash, and 102¾ for the settlement at the end of this month, with but little business passing in either position. 3½ per Cents are quoted at closing at 100¾.

Shares are without animation, but prices generally show no change, the only alterations in our quotations this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 12½ in Manockji Petit Cotton Mill shares.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, May 14.

10 p.m.	82·5

TUESDAY, May 15.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	87·8

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	596	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,674	2,85,924	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	14,56,679	30,00,783	56,222	45,13,684

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 18,755
Increase to date .... " 48,989

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 8th May are as follows :—

In the month of March 1894.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	23,75,737	1,07,47,021	1,31,22,758
Exports	55,77,605	7,37,003	63,14,608
Net Imports	32,01,868	1,00,10,018	68,08,150

To the end of the month of March 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	3,14,65,300	15,31,47,264	18,46,12,564
Exports	2,50,52,839	1,59,49,082	4,10,01,921
Net Imports	64,12,461	13,71,98,182	14,36,10,643

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of March 1894	9,20,618	69,711	9,90,329
To the end of the month of March 1894, (Progressive)	89,57,693	4,05,02,758	4,94,60,451

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of March 1894	4,96,630	4,03,463	9,00,093
To the end of the month of March 1894 (Progressive)	82,09,037	4,02,27,121	4,84,36,158

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate *Return of Traffic for week ended 28 April, 1894, on 45 Miles open.*

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	1,800	30	2,630
Or per mile of Railway	18	40	1	59
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	9,747	24,536	359	34,642
Total for 17 weeks	10,547	26,336	389	37,272
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	592	743	22	1,357
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	30	1	54
Total to corresponding date do.	8,781	13,371	296	22,448

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,273
Ditto to date .... " 14,824

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 8th May 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 5th May 1894	1,832,400
Balance to be remitted from 6th May 1894 to 31st March 1895	15,167,600

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELPHICK—May 8, at the Mysore Gold Mines, Oorgaum, the wife of John B Elphick, Esq, of a son.

FILOSE—May 6, at Morar, Gwalior, Central India, the wife of Major Clement Augustin Filose, H H M. Sindia's Staff, of a daughter.

NEVILLE—May 10, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel P Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEECHEY—May 3, at Jullundur, George Beechey, great-grandson of Sir William Beechey, R A, aged 34.

FORBES—May 8, at Almora, Eva Rebecca, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E M Forbes, Retired List, Bengal Army.

MAWSON—May 6, at Galahatting, Bisnath, Annie, the beloved wife of George Mawson.

STEELE—May 7, at Gauhatti, of fever and dysentery, Montgomery Steele, youngest son of the late [illegible] V Steele, Esq, of Skeirke, Queens Co, Ireland.

WALLER—May 8, at Allahabad, Susannah Emma, the wife of George Waller, Interlocking Foreman, E I Railway, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

The Indian Section of the Society of Arts could not have obtained from a more reliable source the information given the day before the mail left, regarding "Municipal and Village Water-Supply and Sanitation in the North-West Provinces and Oudh" in a paper read by Sir Auckland Colvin. The ex-Lieutenant-Governor was the first to place sanitary science in the Provinces referred to on a firm footing. Six years ago Lord Dufferin's Government desired the local governments to constitute sanitary boards, not only for the supervision and advice of local authorities, but also for such degree of immediate control as might in each case be thought advisable. But in his enthusiasm for the cause of sanitation Sir Auckland Colvin had some months previously moved in the direction indicated by the appointment of Mr. Hughes, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, for the especial duty of advising municipalities which were desirous of adopting schemes for drainage or for water-supply ; and also to prepare schemes and superintend their execution. The selection of Mr. Hughes was a very happy one, and it says much for his initiative that in the course of the six years which have since passed the North-West and Oudh have in this matter made decided progress. His several schemes after being accepted by the Municipalities concerned have been put into execution, with very satisfactory results. It goes without the saying that Mr. Hughes has been the most active member of the Sanitary Board created under the terms of the resolution of Lord Dufferin's Government. Its functions being mainly consultive, the chief duties of the Board have been the collection and consideration of information, rather than the discharge of executive functions, which remain in the hands of district Government officers. Consisting as it does of officials whose tours lead them into widely divergent parts of the Provinces the Board has excellent opportunities, when it meets for comparing notes and critically discussing the wants of respective areas. As iron sharpeneth iron so doth the countenance of man his friend, says the ancient proverb, and when district and irrigation officers, medical servants, and finance officers rally to a conference the interchange of ideas cannot fail to be helpful. Sir Auckland Colvin readily acknowledges that the board is useful in counsel, but he complains that it is clumsy in execution—"It is at its best in consultation, at its worst in despatch." At the same time he points out that the Board is not yet consolidated by time, and he cherishes the belief that it is far from having arrived at the utmost uses of which it is capable. As time passes its functions will be modified and the area of its duties enlarged. In its present form Sir Auckland describes the Board as being "on the one hand a capable guide to the district officer, on the other a competent adviser to the Government."

Dr. Bahadurjee will be interested to learn that Sir Auckland Colvin regards the appointment in 1892 of Mr. H. E. Hankin—"an eminent pupil of Pasteur"—to the post of chemical examiner at Agra as "the first step in a new departure which in the course of time should yield very valuable results." This appointment was made by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the recommendation put forward in Lord Dufferin's resolution, for the promotion of facilities for scientific research, and Mr. Hankin was chosen as "an expert especially qualified by training and by repute for the conduct in the Upper Provinces of scientific investigations and experiments into the origin and growth of the germs of the diseases most prevalent there." It is apprehended by Sir Auckland that the chief difficulty with which Mr. Hankin will have to contend in furthering the growth of scientific research will be the want of sufficient funds—a difficulty in which he will share a common fate in these days of diminishing exchange. Another instruction issued from Simla in 1888 was that the provincial Governments should provide loans for sanitary purposes to local authorities at moderate rates. Members of municipalities and local boards at home, who have been accustomed for years past to borrow large sums from Government for sanitary and other improvements, may be surprised to learn that the lending powers thus given to the provincial Governments constituted an absolutely new departure in Indian Administration. As might be expected, this new power was carefully hedged round by rules and regulations, the loans being restricted to works in which Government has a particular interest as well as a local one ; and they are ordinarily to be repaid within twenty years, very special circumstances having to be made out before leave is granted to extend the period by another decade. The North-West Government lends at the same rate as it receives the loans from the Government of India—four per cent.—and its annual loans range from eleven to fifteen lakhs of rupees. Sir Auckland Colvin attaches great importance to the lending powers of provincial Governments, and goes so far as to say that without the direct financial aid thus afforded not one of the numerous sanitary works undertaken by municipalities during the last five and a half years could have been initiated. He does not speak in very hopeful terms of the sanitary education given in schools ; there are, it is true, text-books and primers, but Sir Auckland makes the undeniable proposition that "where teachers are indifferent or ignorant, scholars cannot be expected to learn." He even doubts whether the recent extensions of sanitary works in the larger cities will gain for the subject more popular attention, owing to the tendency of Natives of the North-West to avail themselves of any and every convenience provided for them, without "reasoning as to the why and the wherefore of the schemes which provide them." We pointed out the other day that the North-West Provinces are deplorably backward, as compared with other parts of India, in regard to popular education, and while this is the case Sir Auckland's impeachment is likely to remain true. "Reasoning as to the why and the wherefore" cannot be expected from masses of people whose minds have not received even the rudimentary training attaching to the process of learning to read and write.

Seeing that it is to the North-West that "the gathering of the people" is, effected by great periodical pilgrimages, the sanitary condition of the chief towns of the province is a question of vital importance to the whole empire. Cawnpur is the chief mercantile city of Upper India ; Agra and Delhi are places of resort for Mahomedans ; to Benares and Allahabad thousands upon thousands of Hindu pilgrims from all parts of the Peninsula repair year by year. As Sir Auckland says :—"If cholera prevails at Kasi it will presently march with the pilgrims whom it accompanies to Jeypur ; the putrid well at Allahabad will poison the trader making up his accounts at Nagpur ; the open drain of Cawnpur will breathe death into the bazaar of Lahore. There is no city, no village, no hamlet, no house in all India whether Hindu, Mahomedan, or Christian which is not deeply interested in the sanitation of the two great pilgrim cities ; and in a lesser degree of the other three great towns." Happily since 1888 all five cities have successively undertaken and completed extensive schemes of water-works. In all five cases, the general features of the scheme are similar, the water being pumped at a selected position above the city from the contributing river to the settling tanks whence it passess into filter-beds, and ultimately into a clear water reservoir. All five of the cantonments have availed themselves of the municipal scheme, except Benares, where considerations of distance seem to have prevented the military authorities from taking steps to have the troops supplied with pure water. The new order of things has not been established a sufficient time to quote figures illustrating its effect on the public health, but, says Sir Auckland, "if there is any truth in the conclusions of sanitary science and any value in the analogy of Calcutta or Bombay, we may predict the result." In Cawnpur and Benares extensive drainage works are in progress, and in the other cities named sanitary science is slowly but surely making its way. In the remaining large towns the water-supply remains as it was in the days of the Mogul Empire, and the problem in most of these cases will be more difficult than in cities to which we have referred, because their resources are less and their distance from water-supply greater. Coming to the question of rural sanitation, Sir Auckland counsels moderation, seeing how foreign the laws of health are to the native mind. Any great interference with present habits, any widespread pecuniary assessment must be abstained from, or irritation and annoyance will be the result. We agree with Sir Auckland in the opinion that it is better the rural population of forty-one millions should live more or less in an unsanitary condition than in a state of acute irritation and discontent arising from efforts (which at the best can only be partially successful) to improve their sanitary surroundings. Amongst the difficulties attending coercive measures would be the enormous area concerned ; the countless small centres into which the population is congregated ; and the absolute certainty from the impossibility of effective superintendence that the staff of the agency employed in watching or promoting sanitary measures "would habitually abuse the authority given to it, and exercise it for its own precuniary profit." Sir Auckland truly says that to the sanitary reformer at home the progress he has sketched in his paper may seem slow, but when all the circumstances are considered the most ardent of these reformers must admit that a good beginning has been made. For its development and extension ceaseless watchfulness, active encouragement, and discriminating philanthropy are needed. In conclusion Sir Auckland appeals to philanthropy to take the bandage from its eyes and to see that "foul water is more deadly than ardent spirit, slaying its tens of thousands to the few who in Upper India succumb to inebriety."

Some excitement was caused on the 25th ult. by the remarks of the new City Editor of the *Times* on the present phase of the eternal Silver Question. Our London correspondent says he had not previously heard the rumour that the Bombay and Calcutta mints were to be re-opened in June, and found it impossible to extract anything from the only department at Whitehall, which would know if such a policy has been decided upon. It seems strange, he thinks, if the report is founded on fact, he should not have heard of it before from the Continental journal that though some mysterious agency was so correctly posted respecting the recommendations of the Herschell Committee. Most people at home consider the story as in the highest degree improbable, and there are those who say that the wish is father to the thought. It will be observed that while the *Times* is inclined to think there is "something in it," the leading journal guards itself by adding that in "other quarters likely also to be well informed, a retracing of the step taken last year is said to be unlikely." Mr. Banbury, who sits as Conservative member for a transpontine constituency, and who is himself a city man, proposed to ask Mr. Fowler whether there is any truth in the statement referred to. That such a question was not asked earlier appears to imply indifference or incredulity ; most probably the latter. Sir David Barbour's paper, to be read at the Bimetallists' Conference, was being awaited with some interest. The only other distinguished Anglo-Indian that we hear of as being likely to take a prominent part in the Congress is Sir Auckland Colvin, who may possibly be able to tell us why, when he was Financial Member of Council under Lord Dufferin, the Government of India resisted the entreaties then made to them to adopt the policy accepted by the Marquis of Lansdowne nearly a year ago. There is no doubt that a proposal was made to Lord Dufferin's Government to close the mints, and that after being carefully examined, it was rejected.

In the fourth part of the eighth volume of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, continues his series of articles on the poisonous plants of Bombay, dealing this time with the *Cerbera thevetia*. This shrub, which is a native of South America and the West Indies, is known in England as the Exile tree. The milk of the tree is considered highly venomous, but there are instances of the fruit being taken with impunity. Dr. Seeman has given an instance of four of them being eaten by a boy without injury. Surgeon-Major Kirtikar explains that this was possibly due to idiocincrasy by virtue of which the boy's constitution withstood the effects of the poison, or that the fruit was taken on a loaded stomach, which possibly diluted the poisonous element to such an extent as to render it inert. Next follows a paper read by Par Earnest Andre last February on "Connaissance des Mutilles de l'Inde," in which the subject is succinctly and lucidly discussed. Mr. Aitken's paper on the *spalgis epins*, Westwood, will enable etomologists to readily identify that species of the butterfly family. Mr. E. Y. Watson, of the Indian Staff Corps, while on leave in England last year, endeavoured to name his collections of *Pierinæ* and to ascertain the difference between the numerous species described, and he has given the Natural History Society the result of his researches in a paper extending to nearly forty pages of the journal. We have too many varieties of snakes in India to be particularly pleased that a new one has been discovered at Travancore ; still from the description given of the reptile by Mr. G. A. Boulenger it does not appear to be particularly venomous, and is "only a little 'un." Mr. Sinclair contributes a paper on Small Deer and Mr. Blanford on a new stag found in Thibet, and on the mammals of the plateau of that romantic land. Dr. Alcock's paper read in September last before the Microscopical Society of Calcutta shows how much greater are the wonders of the deep than a few years ago was "dreamed of in our philosophy." As usual the concluding pages of the journal are devoted to short miscellaneous notes on a variety of subjects, contributed for the most part by corresponding members.

A review of the report of the Chemical Analyser to which we drew attention the other day was issued yesterday. The Surgeon-General reports that Surgeon-Captain Barry performed his duties zealously and his staff has worked well and efficiently ; and the Governor-in-Council in a resolution declared that the administration of the Department was satisfactory, and Surgeon-Captain Barry and his assistants deserve the commendation bestowed on them by the Surgeon-General. Yet it was not long ago that certain ex-members of the department foreshadowed its collapse and sought to show that the work was performed by an entirely different batch of officials from those who were entrusted with the duty. The work of the past year was heavier than that of any previous year on record. One remarkable feature of the report was the large proportion by medico-legal cases, of which there were upwards of three hundred, and of these more than half of the cases of real or alleged poisoning of human beings—poison being detected in 45·6 per cent. of these. In thirty-nine of the cases in which poison was detected the poison employed was arsenic, in four, copper; in three, mercury; in two, pounded glass; in eighteen, opium; in four, dhatura ; in two, strychnia ; and in one, phosphorus. In the thirty-nine cases in which arsenic was detected, sixty-seven persons were poisoned (of whom fifteen died), showing an increase over the previous year in the number of cases of poison but a decided decrease in the number of fatal results.

There has recently been presented to the House of Commons by Sir W. Wedderburn an inordinately long petition from certain inhabitants of Nagpore protesting against the grant last year of exchange compensation allowance to European and Eurasian officers not domiciled in India. The petitioners not only object to this concession to Government officials, but declare that the present scale of Indian salaries is "excessively high." That may or may not be the case, but are the petitioners justified in saying that the "competition for Indian posts has not been found to be less keen than ever it was before ?" We thought there was evidence to the contrary, and certainly there is a growing indisposition on the part of the fathers of clever boys to let their sons enter for the Indian Civil Service. The Nagpore memorial is signed by C. Carainswaung, P. George Timothy, and L. Jacob Cornelius. There appear to have been other signatures, but how many we cannot say, as they are not given to the world by the Committee on Public Petitions.

The death of Professor Henry Morley will be regretted by many beyond those who were personally acquainted with him. The sketch of his life and character which we publish in another column, more than explains the reason why his name was familiar as a household word, for his own works as well as the innumerable works he edited went through many popular editions. By some he was accused of "Bowdlerising" the works of old writers included in his Universal Library, but his original preface explained his views in regard to the subject when he wrote :—"The use and beauty of old monuments are surely separable from their dust and dirt." It is well for the lovers of cheap and useful literature that Professor Morley abandoned Medicine and took to Literature, or they would have to-day missed many of their most prized volumes. Professor Morley was in his seventy-second year.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 4th inst., left Aden, at 6 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 1 p.m., on Sunday next.

Concerning the development of the gold-fields, writes the *Rangoon Times*, it is a mystery to every-one where the hitch comes in. Surely the Government could utter prospecting leases sufficiently hemmed in with terms to prevent misleading the general public by bogus companies. If the general public are left to themselves in this matter—and all other business matters too—it will, in the end, be best for this province and the people. It is scarcely possible for district officers to make complete reports on what the prospectors have already done in Upper Burma, when looking for gold, now that those prospectors have, most of them, come away from the scenes of their operations. The district officers may—or may not—come across a new village or two, built six months ago, with a large clearing around it ; but that alone will not guide their steps to auriferous localities within a radius of a couple or three miles, and there is no time to search properly before the rains begin.

Mr. Rider Haggard was the guest of the evening at the opening dinner of the Anglo-African Writers' Club, which has recently been formed with a view of bringing together those who are connected with the Anglo-African Press, or who are the authors of books, pamphlets, &c., relating to Africa. Mr. Haggard is the hon. president of the club. In his speech he recalled the fact that on the annexation of the Transvaal he hoisted the British flag over it with his own hand. He bestowed great praise upon Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and made a strong speech which he said he knew to be rank Jingoism. In this respect, he said, "My sin is ever before me, but all the same while I have a voice to speak, a pen to write, or any power wherewith I may hope to move the hearts of men, I mean to go on sinning, for to me at least the English name is the most glorious name in history, and the English flag the most splendid that ever flew above the peoples of the earth." Mr. Haggard, however, advised the South African colonists who chafed against what he called the "Little England spirit," not to clamour for separation, but to adopt the watchword "Federate." It was well and fine to talk of independence, but the sacred bond of maternity should not be forgotten. Captain Lugard, who was present, also spoke.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF A BELGIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Despatches have been received in Brussels which state that the Belgian expedition under M. Baert, while marching on Lado was attacked and defeated by a force of Soudanese dervishes and had to retreat. The expedition now awaits reinforcements.

A GERMAN SQUADRON IN SCOTLAND.

A German Squadron, one of the ships of which is commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, has anchored in the Firth of Forth. The officers have been greatly feted at Edinburgh where banquets have been given in their honour and most cordial speeches made.

THE RUE KLEBER OUTRAGE.

The man Taraincy, who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Rue Kleber outrage, has been released having proved an alibi.

PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Brazil and Portugal owing to the latter Power harbouring Admiral Da Gama and other insurgents on board Portuguese warships at Rio de Janeiro.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Professor Henry Morley.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 4th inst., left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day; and the s. s. Paramatta for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Ibraham Khan will, as stated, accompany the Amir's agent, who is now in Karachi, on his way to Simla; and according to present arrangements will remain for a considerable time.

THE SIMLA STAFF.

No changes in the Simla staff is anticipated.

Major Twigg, on his return from furlough, will resume charge of the appointment as Second-in-Command of the Gilgit Agency.

Colonel Warburton has taken over charge of Peshawar now.

THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

It has been finally decided to postpone the demarcation of the Afghan frontier for some time.

It is understood that the demarcation will not take place till the commencement of the next cold season.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The date of the Commander-in-Chief's first tour in the hills has been fixed, and he leaves now, accompanied by Colonel Hamilton on the 17th instant.

BURNING OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMOURY AT TUNDLA.

The Volunteer Armoury at Tundla has been accidently burnt down with an appreciable loss to Government Stores.

THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

There is absolutely no truth in the report that the 17th Bengal Infantry is to be disbanded.

CORDITE AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

Cordite ammunition for the Lee Metford rifle is now being manufactured very successfully at Dum Dum. Cordite is now obtained from England; but it will soon be made at Kirkee.

RETRENCHMENTS IN THE PUBLIC AND MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. Lyall, will really consider the question of the future economical working of the Public and Military Works Department; the subject of the employment of Royal Engineer Officers in the former only forming a part of the enquiry. The members have already met informally. They will assemble again to-morrow when the lines of procedure will be laid down.

WOOD FOR STREET PAVING.

Mr. Carter, Conservator of Forests, Pegu, has written an interesting note on the "wood" called pyinkado, for street paving. Copies of the note with samples of timber are being sent to the Antwerp Exhibition.

MAULED BY A TIGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 15.

It is reported that Captain Alban, 7th Bombay Cavalry, stationed at Raipur, was badly mauled by a tiger whilst shooting in the jungle on the 9th instant. It is said that his arm has been amputated and that he is now lying in a serious condition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 14.

The City Line steamer City of Perth, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

BRINDISI, MAY 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 15.

H. M. S. Cossack, from Trincomalee, arrived.

Orient steamer Austral, from London, arrived.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Kobe for Hong-kong, on the 15th inst.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muki Maru arrived from Hongkong to Shanghai, on the 15th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Mail for Reunion closes at Seychelles, at 8 p.m., the 17th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	7	35 p.m.	18	26
Teheran	15	1	29 p.m.	..	23
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 15th May, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	4	—	1
" Kurrachee	...	36	—	1
" Madras	..	34	...	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THE attention lately given to the serious problems presented by the financial condition of India has almost entirely ceased in view of a financial topic of more immediate and absorbing interest—the Budget. Sir William Harcourt's proposals were at first received somewhat more kindly than might have been expected—probably, because the increase in the hated income-tax did not reach the high level that was feared. But the Budget, like many a chance companion, does not improve on acquaintance, and those who took rather kindly to it at first, now seem to have discovered that it is an ugly bantling. The *Times* says that when the Budget was introduced its elaboration and ingenuity confused the unfortunate tax-payers, who knew that a big deficit had to be met and were more or less pleased that the whole burden was not made to fall upon any single interest. But, after a week's interval, financial criticism and special acquaintance with the conditions of trade and industry as affected by finance have been brought to bear. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has already modified his proposals on some most important points. Certain sections of the House of Commons are much less inclined to accept in detail his plans for raising the funds required for the service of the State than they were on the night of the introduction of the Budget. An electioneering Budget is not usually the source from which a vindication of the opposite party may be expected to arise, but Sir W. Harcourt went out of his way in debate, as Mr. Goschen showed, to show how ridiculous was the grievance of which Radicals have made so much for years past when they have declaimed against the privileged position of land in comparison with all forms of realised personal property. It is a great advantage, at any rate, to have what Mr. Goschen rightly called a "gigantic bubble" pricked by Sir William himself. In reality the small income-tax payer will pay on the average about as much as he did last year, or a mere fraction less. But the larger contributor will have to bear in mind that, in the future, he will have to start from the higher payment as the standing basis of taxation, and will have to take into account that the new abatements have diminished the yield of every penny, thus piling up the prospective demand upon him. These considerations are of abiding weight and significance.

It goes without the saying that the organ of the Licensed Victuallers' Association uncompromisingly condemns Sir William Harcourt's proposal in regard to the beer and spirit duties. It is probable, says the paper, that Sir W. Harcourt expected to have to encounter the opposition of the liquor interest to his proposal to increase the beer and spirit duties; he intended, indeed, to provoke it; his challenge was swaggering and direct. But he could hardly have realised the strength that would be gathered by the storm he was so foolishly bent upon raising. Some current events may perhaps help to open his eyes. The meeting at the Queen's Hall, convened by the Central Board, was densely attended. The men who were assembled showed that they were determined—that they were in deadly earnest. The Central Board is a force which has to be reckoned with. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is making a very great mistake if he imagines that, having set it against him by his Local Veto Bill, he can now do anything he pleases without adding to the danger he runs from its opposition. The Local Veto Bill it was quite determined not to have; but so long as he let it remain hung up, as it is at present, the Central Board would have left him alone if he had not provoked it afresh. But now the battle, which so far as the Veto Bill was concerned, was beginning to wane, will be renewed over the Budget, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find that his opponents have by no means yet done their worst.

The opposition to the Budget does not come from the licensed victuallers only—the landowners are loud in their condemnation of the proposed revision of the succession duties at a time when their property has (like the rupee) been depreciating in value, owing to the long continued agricultural depression. The *Morning Post* says the gigantic proposals of the Government to revolutionise the whole basis of the Succession Duties not only invite and provoke but imperatively demand full examination and discussion and exhaustive criticism in every quarter and from every point of view. Mr. Chaplin opened the debate on the subject with a speech which cannot be dismissed with clever debating jibes or with optimistic forecasts of the future of agricultural interests, which are altogether demolished by the hard facts and indisputable statistics of the existing state of affairs. By a well-timed question he had previously elicited the information that the boasted relief to agricultural land in respect of the income-tax was only calculated to amount to £160,000 per annum, and it is not at all certain at present that this calculation is to be relied on. But even if the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer be accepted, and even if all the inequalities of which complaint is justly made were removed, the condition of the agricultural interest is such that the land of the country is not in a position to bear any additional burdens whatsoever. The *Daily News*, as might be expected, takes a very different view of the effect of Mr. Chaplin's speech. It says that Mr. Chaplin hardly perhaps expected such a full and conclusive reply as he received from Mr. Fowler. But he trod upon very dangerous ground, and the consequences which followed his adventure he brought upon himself. Mr. Chaplin, who is scarcely depressed enough in his own person to represent with adequate fulness the depression of agriculture, elicited from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the interesting information that of the seven hundred thousand pounds devoted to the relief of incomes from five hundred a year downwards, a hundred and sixty thousand will go into the pockets of the agricultural class, thus helping many a farmer, and many a poor clergyman, to make both ends meet. This, be it remembered, is over and above the sum of eight hundred thousand pounds, which will be the cost of assessing landed property at its net instead of its gross value.

It is really touching to see how anxious the organ of Manchester interests is to see the balance of trade in favour of India. It says: Ten months have now elapsed since the Indian Mints were closed, and the China Association has once again addressed her Majesty's Government, pointing out the continued evil consequences of that most unfortunate step. The Association represents the British communities in Hong Kong, China, and Japan, where opinion now seems to be unanimous that the inevitable consequences of a policy which tends more and more to discredit silver in relation to gold and to widen the gulf which has been created between the currencies of India and Eastern Asia can only be disastrous to British trade and to the finances of India. Twelve months ago the Committee of the Association warned the Government, in anticipation of the measure, that the attempt to establish a nominal gold standard in India would check the export trade of India to the Far East and unhealthily stimulate manufacturing indutry in Japan and in China, to the disadvantage of British and Indian industry; and they now detail occurrences and statistics already recorded in our columns in justication of the prediction. In Japan 300,000 spindles have been added, or are being added, to the 350,000 working there twelve months ago, and it is estimated that before the end of the present year the total number will have been raised to 750,000. Having quoted figures to show the extent to which the Bombay export trade with the Further East has decreased, the paper proceeds to tell us that one of the most noteworthy representations in the Committee's present letter is an exposure of a very ill-considered argument used by the Indian and Imperial Governments in reply to the declarations of banks and merchants as to the harm which would be done to India's trade with other silver-standard countries. "The trade of India with gold-standard countries," it was officially and very short-sightedly urged, "is three times as large as that with silver-standard "countries," and therefore, it was added the Government "had to take into consideration not "merely the trade of India with silver-standard countries, but the general welfare of the Indian Empire." The Committee of the China Association remark truly that it is difficult to see how the general welfare of any country could be promoted by a measure tending to contract its currency, to promote competition with its manufactures, and to hinder its export trade; but, apart from these considerations, it is undeniable that Lord Herschell's Committee relied on India's favourable balance of trade as essential to the success of their new currency scheme. Now, the fact is that the balance in favour of India was greater from her trade with silver-using than that from her trade with gold-using countries. "The closing of the Indian Mints," the Committee plainly tell her Majesty's Government, "has already been disastrous to the interests involved in this great commerce, and worse results are inevitable if the unfavourable attitude towards silver is maintained." These are facts known at least to every member of the Manchester Exchange, and they are facts which no member of the Government nor any of its official advisers can explain away or obscure.

The present aspect of the currency question was very plainly put by the *Times* on Tuesday. It says: The Indian exchanges were both quoted at 1s. 1 9-16*d.* for telegraphic transfers, which is a shade easier for Bombay. Evidently, some speculation has begun in connection with current rumours of an intended re-opening of the Indian mints, which unless a heavy mint-charge were imposed, would bring the rupee down towards the value of the silver contained in it. The scarcity and dearness of money in India, outside the plethoric treasuries, adds one more count to the score against the policy of manipulating the rupee. In the Indian treasuries the amount secreted is 26,000,000 crores of rupees, or 14 crores above the normal amount. In other words, the Indian Government has surplus money equal to about 9,000,000 sterling in India, where it is locked up and useless. If the surplus rupees could be exchanged into gold and remitted home, the sum would greatly relieve the finances of the Indian Government on this side. The experiment of locking up rupees in the Indian Treasuries is seen to be as futile as was that of locking up silver dollars in the United States Treasury. About the end of May the export season in India usually closes, and then the sales of India Council drafts on these Treasuries dwindle. If it is difficult to get currency out of the Indian Treasuries now, it will be more so in June. In some well-informed quarters a re-opening of the mints is expected about June, which will mark the end of twelve months of experimenting in the art of raising the value of currency. In other quarters, likely also to be well informed, a retracing of the step taken last year is to be unlikely. And yet it is hard to believe that further accumulations of currency can be permitted in the Indian Treasuries while money is so much needed for Indian payments here. Two millions of sterling of India Treasury bills mature in London on May 13, and the chances of paying them off do not promise well. It is at least clear that the policy of mint restriction has failed to help the Government to bring home its money from India.

A large deputation representing the railway companies of Great Britain has waited on Mr. Mundella with reference to the Railway Rates Bill and other proposals on the subject of railway rates now before Parliament. Lord Stalbridge, who stated the views of the deputation, intimated their willingness to accept the principle of the Government Bill, and added that they had no strong objection to Sir A. Rollit's motion, but contended that the proposals in Sir James Whitehead's Bill were impracticable, Mr. Mundella, in reply, said he intended to adhere to his own Bill. All the clause of Sir James Whitehead's Bill might be put down as amendments or additional clauses to that of the Government. He did not propose to commit himself on one side or the other, but the last thing he desired was to harass the railway companies, and he wished the companies would be equally considerate towards the Board of Trade. Not a day passed without his receiving complaints of the enhancement of rates under the revision of 1892, and he thought the action taken last year was a great mistake, and had created a good deal of unnecessary friction.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presiding, yesterday, at the meeting of the proprietors of the London Trust Company, moved the adoption of the report, which stated that the dividend for the year on the 4 per cent. cumulative preferred stock would absorb £23,300, and there remained a sum of £25,478 available for dividend on the deferred stock. The directors recommend a further dividend on this stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, which, with the interim dividend paid in October last, amounted to £15,533, carrying £3,546 to reserve and depreciation account. The balance to be carried forward amounts to £4,180. The report added that during the year the directors had written off from the reserve account the sum of £29,835 mainly in consequence of the suspension and reconstruction of several Australian banks, and that the shares which had been issued under the reconstruction schemes now stood in the books of the company at their nominal value. The chairman remarked that the dividend was not so high as the directors could have wished, but having regard to the exceptional period through which the company had passed, he hoped the return would not be disappointing. He mentioned last year that the depreciation in the securities was about 15 per cent., and the proprietors would not be surprised, having regard the course of Stock Exchange securities, to learn that the decline was now even larger. The *Bankers' Magazine* in an interesting table pointed out that on 334 securities the depreciation was 2½ per cent. for the year, but it must be remembered, Sir John said, that gilt-edged securities had had a tendency to go up. People had become alarmed—not unnaturally, but, he thought, a little unduly—and had been selling securities yielding 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. and had invested their money in investments which paid 3 or 3½ per cent. The consequence had been that, although the general fall of the year was 2½ per cent., the decline on the company's investments had been considerably larger. A chairman of one of the other trust companies had carefully gone into this matter of depreciation, and had discovered that during the last two or three years the depreciation in securities paying from 4½ to 5½ per cent. had been no less than 28 per cent. No doubt, this calculation was correct, but the fall had not been so large in the securities held by the London Trust. Trust companies had suffered much, and he (Sir John) was afraid the experience of shareholders had been to receive more circulars than dividends. The London Trust could not expect altogether to be an exception. After quoting the Budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the almost universal wave of depression of the past year, Sir John concluded by expressing the opinion that there were good grounds for hoping that the present depression would not be everlasting. The report was unanimously adopted.

A peculiar phase in connection with the future supply of gas-coal and cannel has arisen out of the great strike. For a period of about three months at the latter end of 1893 both colliery proprietors and contractors availed themselves of the strike clause, the gas-coal consumers having in the meantime to supply themselves as best they could. That they managed to do this pretty well was evidenced by the fact that comparatively few towns ran out, but as a consequence the undelivered balances have now to be taken into consideration. Contracts, which are usually made between now and the end of June, will therefore be driven until the very last moment, and it is more than probable that the end of August only will see a return to normal conditions. The labour question also tends to complicate the position. Labour is abundant, not to say over-abundant, in the coal-raising industry. There is, however, a feeling that the great bulk of the contracts will not be made at last year's rates, but generally speaking at a slight advance. It is, however, admitted that competition is exceedingly keen.

The final estimate by Mr. Preston, the Director of the United States Mint, of the quantity of gold produced in the United States last year is about 1,739,081 oz., the coining value of which is given as dol. 35,950,000, or, say, £7,190,000. This is less than the preliminary estimates issued, which gave a total of dol. 37,000,000, or, say, £7,400,000. The output in 1892 was valued at dol. 33,000,000, or £6,600,000, so that there was an increase of about £800,000 last year.

ADVICES received in Paris from Pekin announce that the Kiangse claims of the French Missionaries have been settled to the entire satisfaction of the French Legation. The Chinese Government has granted the missionaries an indemnity of £400, which sum has been paid to the French Vice-Consul, who will hand it to the missionaries. The local authorities have released the native Christians who had been confined to gaol, and have, moreover caused notices to be placarded calling upon the people to respect the Christians.

THE GUNA-BINA RAILWAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Guna-Bina Railway, which is being built from funds supplied by the Gwalior State, is now approaching completion. The rails, which began to arrive from England in January, were laid into Guna, on the 2nd instant, and his Highness the young Maharajah of Gwalior, who always shows a very praiseworthy interest in works of practical utility, paid the line a visit on the 10th current. The party, consisting of his Highness the Maharajah, the Maharanis, Bapu Saheb Jadu, the President of the Council of Regency, and other members, left Gwalior by special train on the evening of the 9th, and arrived at Bina Junction the same night. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Robertson, the Resident at Gwalior, Mr. Johnstone, his Highness' Tutor, and Mr. Onraet, Inspector-General of Police in the Gwalior State. The party was met at Bina by Mr. Large, the Engineer-in-Chief of the line. Early on the morning of the tenth, the special train left Bina, the Maharajah himself being on the engine, accompanied by Mr. Large, who pointed out to the Maharaja the works of interest on the line. The train stopped between the thirteenth and fourteenth mile at the Betwa river diversion for water, and here took up Mr. Evatt, the District Engineer of the line. The "Betwa" and two other rivers, the "Or" and "Sindh," are crossed at present by diversions owing to the non-arrival of the girder work from England; the delay being, no doubt, in a great measure due to the unfortunate and prolonged coal strike at home last year. In passing the diversion the masonry of the Betwa bridge which is the *magnum opus* of the line, was much admired. The masonry is built of solid coursed rubble throughout of cream-colored sandstone, and the piers have a very imposing look. The Betwa here forms the boundary between the British territory on the one side and Gwalior on the other. After leaving the Betwa valley the line generally follows the water-shed of an undulating but uninteresting country, until it reaches the terminus at Guna, distant sixty miles from the Betwa. A short halt of an hour was called *en route* at Mangaoli Station—the first station in Gwalior territory—and here the Maharajah received the respects of the various Subhas and Magistrates through whose districts the line passes. The train steamed into the Guna Station, at 11-20 a.m., amidst the usual salutes, and here the visitors were met by Captain Watson, Lieutenant Daunt, Station Staff Officer, and Surgeon-Captain Shaw, all of that crack Cavalry Regiment the 1st Central India Horse, who were drawn up as a guard-of-honor in the station yard. The Central India Horse are stationed here, buried away, one might almost say, in this little sleepy hollow; but Guna, with its red laterite roads, its avenues of dark green-trees, relieved by the lighter green of clumps of graceful bamboos and its quaint little meandering stream, crossed by a still quainter bridge, is a picturesque little spot. In the evening everyone went down to the polo ground to see the Central India Horse sports of tent-pegging, cutting sheep in two, standing in saddle at full gallop, and other feats of horsemanship. The Officers of the Central India Horse entertained the visitors at dinner at their mess. During dinner the band discoursed sweet music. Amongst other pieces selections from the "Gaiety Girl" were played, and it was Normandy Pippins, I think, that we were discussing to the tune of that now popular song, "Tommy, Tommy Atkins." The next morning was devoted to sport in the search for Spots some six miles out from Guna; but it was unsuccessful, as the wily one refused to be drawn in. In the afternoon, his Highness visited the Civil Dispensary at Guna, and returned to Gwalior by special train, leaving Guna, at 4-30 p.m. under the usual salutes, and arriving at Gwalior on the morning of the twelfth.

The general public may not know that this is not the only enterprise of this nature that his Highness, represented by the Council of Regency, has undertaken. He has largely contributed to the funds for the construction of the Ujjain Bhopal Railway. We feel sure that as the years roll by the results of these splendid works will amply reward the Maharajah for his enterprise in inaugurating them. The reward will be in the shape of increased revenue, in greater material prosperity to the State, and in the greater security to his subjects. The Maharajah has but to take in his hands the railway returns for twenty years ago, say 1873, and compare them with those for 1893 and he will see for himself what great strides of prosperity have been made by the railways themselves, to say nothing of the indirect influence that railways always have on the country, which they open up, as, for instance, in getting uncultivated lands settled on and brought under the plough. In this and various other ways the revenues of the State must increase.

Just one word on the cost of the line. A goodly number of lakhs have been saved on the estimate, and this, we think, is all the more creditable, when it is remembered that when the estimate was framed some three years ago, the rupee, although bad enough even then, had not sunk to its present deplorable condition, and, seeing that all English materials have to be paid for at the rate of exchange of the day, it has behoved the Administration to work economically in every other department. That this has been successfully done, and a large saving on the estimate made, reflects great credit on Mr. Large's efforts in this direction, backed up by his staff, consisting of Mr. Evatt, the District Engineer, and Messrs. Blackwell and Glasscott, Assistant Engineers. A special feature in the construction of this line will be the Station Buildings, which will be things of beauty instead of the usual squat four-sided buildings one sees on railways. They are being built to designs supplied by Mr. Harris, the Chief Engineer of the Gwalior State.

THE MILITARY "MILER."

OUR sporting correspondent makes a warm reference to the merits of Frederick Ernest Bacon—a man who, he thinks, will probably prove himself one of the very best runners seen since W. G. George quitted the path. Born at Boxstead, near Colchester, in 1870, Bacon enlisted as a Private in the 63rd Regiment of Foot in 1886, and being a handy youth, he made an excellent officer's valet. In 1886, he was quartered at Ashton-under-Lyne, but after that duty, took him to Aldershot, and into Ireland. Returning to Ashton-under-Lyne in 1889, he began to take unusual interest in athletics. Having discovered that he could "run a bit," he came out in 1890, and speedily distinguished himself by winning a mile amateur handicap, with 120 yards' start, on the Manchester race-course, in September. Quite an unknown man, he was not present at the right moment when the prizes were distributed. It was thought that he was "a wrong 'un," but of course this mistake was soon corrected. In 1891 he joined the Ashton Harriers and during the season captured about 27 prizes, 12 of which were "first," two of them being for scratch steeplechases over three miles at Bradford and Otley. In 1892 Bacon won 20 first prizes, 12 second, and 9 third. His honours included two Northern Counties Championships—the three-quarters of a mile steeplechase and the 1,000 yards—while his form with Morton, Kibblewhite and Thomas showed that he was quite as good as these "cracks." Since 1890 Bacon has been returned the winner of nine championship races—including the mile championship of England last year. He has repeatedly done the mile in just outside 4mins. 20 secs., so that over this distance there cannot be much between him and Lutyens, provided the last can be caught at his best in the championships this summer. During the past winter Bacon has been very poorly, but he has recuperated successfully at Essex, and has already shown himself in grand form this spring by two victories over Crossland, the National Cross-Country champion of the year.

THE German Emperor energetically continues his efforts to induce the officers of the Army, especially the young ones, to be careful with their money, and, above all, not to live beyond their means. It has already been stated that an Imperial Cabinet order prohibited betting on the racecourse with what is called the "totalisator." Further, commanders of regiments have been ordered to prevent among their subordinate officers the custom of making expensive presents, which was especially in vogue amongst the younger ones. Now, an order has been issued according to which officers may keep race-horses only when they have the permission of the commanders of the regiment, and the latter are instructed to give this permission only to officers who are known to be wealthy.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY.

IT was as the editor of "Cassell's National Library," "Morley's Universal Library," the "Carisbrooke Library," and other undertakings of a kindred nature, that Professor Henry Morley was best known to the public at large. Unlike Mr. John Morley and the late Samuel Morley—no relatives of his, by the way—he did not venture into the perilous paths of politics, and lived outside—or above—party conflicts. His truest passport to fame was in the multitude of young men and women of all civilised nations, students at University College, London, to whom he was for many years a teacher of truth and nobility of character, a guide through the intricate paths of English literature, and incidentally, by manner, precept, and example, through the still more mazy paths of conduct.

A few years ago, after the prize distribution at University College, a party of these pupils, past and present, assembled in one of the large lecture-rooms to bid farewell to their honoured teacher. There might have been seen professors of no small note, head masters and mistresses of important schools and colleges, ministers, barristers, authors, and men and women on their way to fame in numerous walks of life, unanimous in the memories of happy hours passed under the tuition of Henry Morley. It is not easy to forget the enthusiasm evoked by one professor as he described how, when he had been earning his own livelihood by severe labour, and had little knowledge, and less means, to raise himself, Henry Morley's had been the helping hand, and the advising mind, and the brotherly heart which had made all the difference to him in life. As other testimonies followed it was evident that many felt that an influence far more potent than that of an ordinary Professor of Literature had been at work in that Professor's lecture-room. It was this subtle influence which has made Professor Morley so powerful for good. And the secret of it was that he found good in all things and in all men—the reflection of his own goodness of heart. When his voice was heard on that memorable occasion—when he could find words to speak for a heart mastered by emotion—it was plain that the teacher loved his pupils and his work, and longed, above all things, to influence their characters for good by means of the teaching to be drawn from the infinitely varied roll of English literature. It is ever thus with the greatest teachers; they care exceedingly for their work, they care more for their pupils.

Tall and massively built, with bushy beard, and grey hair, worn rather long and tending to curl, with grey eyes of the keenest, which can become as fun-lit as a schoolboy's on occasion, or as tearful as a schoolgirl's, one might almost say, when emotionally affected, Professor Morley was the type of a truly manly man with the heart of a woman, who feels and is not ashamed to show it. His voice was capable of great modulation, from tones of stirring strength to those of extreme tenderness. The driest subject he could make attractive by his humorous delivery and expressive countenance. In dealing with coarse subjects in literature, his refined delicacy and his purity of tone made everything illustrate the truth "To the pure all things are pure." There was scarcely any soiled character in literature for whom he could not make some excuse, or in whom he could not find some good. Yet he fully realised, while tolerant towards human frailty, the inevitable penalty for evil thoughts or deeds. He was never tired of insisting that, in order that the State may be sound, we must have good citizens, who can only be developed by manly thought and pure lives. In a college in which religion and ideality have been largely at a discount, the influence for good of a large-hearted, pure-souled man like Henry Morley can scarcely be over-estimated. To be popular in such a college is one thing to be beloved is another. Henry Morley was both.

Born in London in 1822, Professor Morley was early sent to the famous Moravian school at Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, of which he gave an enthusiastic account in his volume of "Gossip." He was educated for the medical profession at King's College, London, and, after qualifying, commenced practice at Madeley, in Shropshire. The humorous and the sordid aspects of a doctor's life in a country town have been well described by him in the volume first mentioned. But the natural bent towards literary expression was strong in him, and first found vent in a little volume of poetry, fairy tales, and translations, published in 1845, some of them having previously appeared in the *King's College Magazine.* "Ten years' affectionate study of the German poets' had, indeed, made his poetic expressions scarcely English in form; and this was further apparent in his "Sunrise in Italy," published in 1848. We suspect the future professor was too kind-hearted to make doctoring pay, as well as eager to influence the world more widely. Consequently he opened a school, which had considerable success, at Liscard, Liverpool, from 1849 to 1851, on a system described in No. 200 (volume 8) of *Household Words.* It was a rational system of interesting the pupil, of answering all child-questionings, of governing without any punishments except the cessation of lessons. How few would do any teaching if this were the only punishment of inattention! All teachers who want interesting suggestions on teaching should read this article, as well as Professor Morley's "Defence of Ignorance," a sarcastic producton, which was his second prose work (1851), after his similarly sarcastic "How to Make Home Unhealthy," reprinted from *The Examiner* in 1850, had first brought him into note. Encouraged by offers from John Forster and Charles Dickens, he came to London in 1851 as a contributor to the *Examiner* and *Household Words*, and while doing sound and entertaining work for both, wrote the lives of "Palissy, the Potter," 1856, "Jerome Cardan," 1854, "Cornelius Agrippa," 1860, and two volumes of "Fairy Tales," in 1859 and 1860. Meanwhile he had become a serious student of dramatic literature and acting, and selections from his *Examiner* criticisms were published as "The Journal of a London Playgoer," from 1867 to 1886. In it he powerfully pleaded for a natural style of acting, a genuine drama representing both real thought and contemporary life, and a revival of the best old plays. He had been diligently studying the English language and literature as a whole, and was English Lecturer to evening classes at King's College from 1857 till 1865, when he was elected to the Professorship of English Language and Literature at University College, London. In 1879 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1889 he resigned his Professorship that he might have time to complete his various literary undertakings, especially that entitled "English Writers," which aims at including in twenty volumes a complete survey of English literature, with specimens and studies of the connection of literature, with the social and national life of each period. In addition to his deeply-interesting "History of Bartholomew Fair," his carefully-edited and valuable editions of the "Spectator," "Montaigne's Essays," and "Boswell's Johnson," he published a "First Sketch of English Literature," in 1873, which at once took first rank, and a "Library of English Literature," in five volumes. He was an examiner at London University for about ten years, and it may be noted that his style as an examiner was as severe as his style of lecturing was easy-going. It was curious to note that while in his earlier writings his prose style was easy, free, and racy, in his later prefaces and works it had become more ponderous, sometimes crabbed, and difficult to understand. In his great undertakings, which we mentioned first, he certainly succeeded in bringing forth from the forgotten treasures of our literature many books which deserve to live, and which are now accessible at extremely low prices.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 4th inst., left Aden, at 6 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 1 p.m., on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the s.s. Parramatta, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Surg.-Lieut. B. H. F. Leumann, Surg.-Lieut. E. S. Peck, Surg.-Lieut. S. A. Harris, Dr. Laver, Mr. H. C. Lee, Mr. Roberton, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Rankin (junr.), Miss Cowper, Surg.-Lieut. G. S. Mansfield.

From Brindisi.—Mr. Joyner, Mr. H. Milloy, Mr. A. H. Williams, Mr. S. A. Chalk.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. T. B. Keelan, Lieut. A. Limond, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. McB. Davis.

SOME time ago, the City of Paris, under the Arve Water-Supply Act, took possession of a plot of ground of sixty square yards belonging to a peasant near Versailles. It was quite in the country, and was valued at the rate of 25 francs a yard. The owner was offered 40 francs a yard, but refused. He went to law to obtain a higher indemnity, and the matter was referred to a Versailles jury. They decided that the City of Paris was to pay at the rate of 192,000 francs a yard. They did this as a way of protesting against the scheme for pouring the Paris sewage on the country in the environs. The Municipality appealed to the Court of Cassation, which (a Paris correspondent now says) has quashed the sentence and referred the matter to a jury at Amiens.

A STUDY IN AGITATION.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

WHEN the exhaustive history of the nineteenth century comes to be written, it will be shown how, in that most enlightened age, the spirit of bigotry and fanaticism which could no longer expend itself in burnings and persecution found vent in a variety of more or less sensational objects called "fads." Some of these dealt with moral reforms, some with social. All, from the nature of the case, were religious or semi-religious in character, emanating chiefly from a centre of agitation known as Exeter Hall, and, had they been conducted with reasonable moderation and fairness, would have earned nothing but respect for the single-minded earnestness of their promoters. But, unfortunately, moderation is incompatible with bigotry, and so the various "societies" or "associations" into which these reform agitations grouped themselves, by their frenzied onesidedness and reckless disregard of everything and everybody that differed from them, brought ridicule and contempt upon many causes that in themselves were worthy of the highest regard. There is nothing, for instance, that commends itself more highly to the educated sense of a civilized community than temperance; yet the cause of temperance has been stultified and degraded by one of the most intemperate agitations ever known. Cruelty, again, is nowadays regarded with horror by all thinking men; yet the light thrown a few weeks ago by the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the methods of the Anti-Vivisection Society show that even the cause of humanity can be carried to ridiculous excesses of misrepresentation and false sentiment. One of the widest, loudest, and most influential and persistent of all these agitations is that which has been for many years past directed against the opium traffic in India and China, and for the benefit of those who may be amply familiar with the horrible tales of debauchery and moral corruption fostered, according to the literature of this society, by our Christian but venal Government, it is proposed in the course of a short series of articles to present a few of the actual facts, as known all along to those who were in a position to know them, and as recently discovered for themselves from personal observation by all but perhaps one of the Royal Commissioners sent out to investigate the question fully in its local and practical bearings.

PRAYER, PRAISE AND NOW REPUDIATION.

It is not an anticipation of the report which the Commission, at the end of a few months, may be expected to make, but it is a simple deduction from the voluminous masses of evidence taken, to state that, so far as India is concerned, the case of the Anti-Opium Society has entirely broken down. It is an open secret that that is the view taken by the Commissioners as a whole; and although the society itself is hardly prepared to admit so much, it has virtually done so by the instinctive way in which it seems to have foreseen what the verdict was likely to be, and by the alacrity with which it is trying to disclaim all responsibility for, or connection with, the inquiry.

A word or two from the society's own publications will be instructive upon this point. After heaven and earth had been moved to get a Royal Commission appointed, the Government, in July, 1893, passed a motion for this purpose in accordance with the views of the society, with the exception that the immorality of the opium traffic was made one of the subjects for inquiry, instead of being taken for granted, as the agitators would have liked.

In the *Friend of China* of October, 1893, we read:—

The constituton of the Opium Commission has strengthened our conviction that it will be an instrument in God's hand for accelerating the movement that aims at freeing our beloved land from the shame of participation in the opium traffic.

Three months ago we wrote: "If the Commission is mainly composed of unprejudiced and competent men, including some independent Indians, with a reasonable representation, on the one hand, of officials of high character, on the other hand, of those who have carefully studied the opium question and can be accepted as competent representaives of the anti-opium party, the judgment of such a Commission will undoubtedly carry great weight." It is only just to Lord Kimberley to acknowledge that the Commission entirely satisfies the conditions we thus laid down. .... All that we have seen of ... &c. ... and all that we hear ... leads us to believe that the Commission is as fair-minded and impartial a tribunal as we could have desired to hear our case.

There are a great many reports of prayer meetings, &c., which might also have been quoted, showing how the society is in the habit of believing or representing that God expressly works everything to further the cause they have so wormly at heart. In the face of these previous thanksgivings it seems to common sense people a trifle blasphemous as well as ungrateful, as soon as a rumour gets about that the Commission have been converted the wrong way, to rush into print with the following disclaimer of responsibility, which is to be found in the *Friend of China* three months later, namely, January, 1894:—

IMPORTANT JOINT STATEMENT AND APPEAL.

In connection with the subject of the opium Commission, the undersiged representing the several organizations for the suppression of the opium trade, desire to offer an explanation of their position relative to this Commission, and also to offer an appeal (for money) .. They wish it to be universally understood that the appointment of that Commission was not desired by any of the anti-opium organizations represented by the undersigned . . .

Then follows a remarkable and rather hysterical appeal for money, mixed up with protestations as to the wide questions which were being opened up by the Commission and the manner in which the press reports were being garbled. Finally came the signatures on behalf, not of a few dissenting anti-opium societies, but of the parent society, the "Urgency Committee," the "Christian Union," and the "Women's Urgency Committee," all of which were prominently associated with the whole agitation for the appointment of a Commission.

What this change of front may mean it is impossible for a mere impartial outsider to surmise; but, judging from an exhaustive study of the literature, and from the manner in which the inquiry has been conducted by the anti-opium section of the Commisson, it is nothing strange or new in the history of the agitation.

THE CASE AGAINST OPIUM.

What, it may be asked, do the Anti-Opium Society want? In answering this question one is confronted with the difficulty that they do not seem to know themselves. Broadly speaking, they all presumably want to see the consumption of opium, except for medical purposes, abolished from off the face of the earth, just as many of the same people would like to see alcohol blotted out. But the reasons why they want this, and the methods by which they propose to do it, and the extent to which they conceive it possible, are so extremely multifarious and even contradictory that it is more than one man can do to cope with them. It is a question almost of *quot homines tot sententiæ.*

The ostensible grievance which is commonly put forward is that England, in the person of the Indian Government, fosters the cultivation of opium, over which it holds a direct control and monopoly, and for the sake of the large revenue (six million tens of rupees) which it derives from it, is engaged in a vicious traffic which ruins its own subjects, body and soul, and has caused untold misery and corruption in China.

As regards China, we are accused of having forced opium upon a happy and prosperous nation at the point of the bayonet, and subsequently by treaty, with overwhelmingly disastrous effects. We are told that the Chinese are dying to shake off a traffic which they know to be degrading and ruinous, but which we insist upon for the sake of the expert revenue; that opium is the great obstacle in China to the spread of the Gospel; and that universal testimony confirms the reports of the missionaries as to the havoc wrought by the opium habit.

Then there are the charges against opium itself, which apply indiscriminately to China and India: that its use grows stealthily upon a man, so that he is unable to shake it off, but must continually increase the doses, he consumes, until his bodily and mental vigour is sapped, his frame becomes emaciated, his morality breaks down, his whole organism is deranged, and he remains, till death speedily overtakes him, a degraded, ruined outcast, murdered by the poison which a Christian Government forces upon him. It is charged with being a fertile cause of suicide and infanticide, crime, debauchery, and insanity.

These were a few of the charges which the Royal Commission took upon themselves to investigate (excluding the China question), and which, apart from all financial considerations, if proved to be true, would undoubtedly have led either to the abandonment by Government of the opium monopoly or to the total suppression of the trade. And, as the Anti-Opium Society have now shifted their ground, or at least limited it more particularly to the forcing of opium on China, let us examine that point briefly first.

ARE WE RUINING CHINA?

The historical question has been so thoroughly thrashed out at length in connection with what is known as the Opium War, that there is no need to go into it here. The destruction of a quantity of opium belonging to British merchants was the last act in a series of aggressive insults directed against foreign enterprise in China, and led to hostilities much in the same way as the casting overboard of tea in Boston Harbour led to the American war. Opium had been known in China for centuries; it had been smoked before 1750, as the records show and its indulgence had been prohibited by maternal legislation at different times without effect. In the time of the East India Company it was smuggled freely by traders into Chinese ports, and the disputes which this gave rise to have tinged our subsequent relations with the Chines Government, and have given to the opium traffic an undue and unenviable prominence. Other causes besides that of hatred to all foreign commerce were not wanting to make the Chinese Government regard it with displeasure. The trade was, for one thing, the means of drawing from the country large annual sums of silver, rendering the currency burdensome. But whatever the facts of the case in past times, even supposing that we had been instrumental in forcing opium on China against the will of the country, which no one in his senses would believe, the case at the present day is very different. In 1876 a convention or agreement was arrived at by which the importation of opium into China was settled to the satisfaction of both countries and according to a definite demand. If China does not want opium she can cancel this agreement at any moment by giving twelve months' notice, and Great Britain would not stir a finger to induce her to take it; but so far is China from desiring this consummation that, in spite of her mock-moral protestations, she has appointed a brilliant English organizer, Sir Robert Hart, who superintends the control of her Customs, to see that the revenue of over £2,000,000 which Indian opium brings her is scrupulously collected and sent to her treasury.

China, moreover, is growing her own opium in larger and larger quantities, and would use it exclusively but for the fact that Indian opium is more highly estimated and purer in quality. It is much more expensive to procure than the native drug, and stands in the same relation to it as the better class teas with us do to the cheaper ones, or as high-priced wine and cigars do to public-house liquor and the "penny smoke."

It is impossible to say anything new upon these points, as the question has been gone into several times at enormous length. It is only necessary to reiterate the plain facts that England does not force opium on China, that she never has done so, and that she is never likely too. The effects of opium on China will be dealt with in another article, and since the evidence as to ill effects is almost entirely based upon missionary evidence, it may be prefaced by the following statement from the Rev. F. Galpin, a prominent missionary at Ningpo, as one of his reasons for declining to join in an anti-opium petition to Parliament:—

I beg to express my hearty dissent from the idea presented in the petition that the Chinese people or Government are really anxious to remove the abuse of opium. The remedy has always been, as it is now, in their own hands. Neither do I believe that if the importation of Indian opium ceased at once, the Chinese Government would set about destroying a very fruitful source of revenue. On the contrary, I feel sure that the growth of Chinese opium would be increased forthwith.

It will be seen that this opinion is amply borne out by other competent authorities.

THE TREE-SMEARING.

THE mud patches upon the trees! This is still a mystery. The report of the strange occurrence has been printed in the public press, Roman and Vernacular, from Bombay to Calcutta. Yet out of a dozen supposed interpretations of the proceeding as yet no satisfactory one has come to light. I have asked the opinion of Brahmans, Pundits, Mohamedans, priests, jogis, sinners, and cow-herds, yet I am as mystified as ever. The up-country Brahmans and the Sadhus know, I feel convinced; but up to date they evince no desire to "let on." The Natives in other walks of life were as mystified as we are, but as no earthquake accompanied the *phenomenon*, they have been content to let the matter pass practically unheeded. Now if the mud-smearing is nothing but a Hindu advertisement, it has up to date been a signal failure. For the "sign" has raised no interest amongst the mass of uneducated. But one cannot believe that a movement extending over such a vast area will be allowed to die the death of a nine days' wonder. There must be some further development sooner or later. Many amongst the Europeans favour "pre-mutiny feeling." Of course, it is always advisable to keep the weather eye open, but I think that those who really understand the Native of Behar, will be with me when I say that if the promoters of the "mud mystery" desire to attack the foundations of the Empire through the religious feeling of the Behar masses—well, they have hit upon the poorest material between Everest and Comorin.

If you will take an interpretation from me you will gauge the "mystery" as something after the following:—Hinduism in Behar is easily pushed. It is a thickly populated province of which the majority are Hindus; moreover, the illiterate masses of Behar are easily moved by signs and wonders. Behar is a little agog on account of the survey and the bad feeling caused by last years' kine trouble, and the Hindu wire-pullers see a good opportunity of advertising the religion which is everything to them and their designs, while the feelings of the Behar masses are disturbed. The soul of Hinduism is based upon the miraculous. Some clever head amongst the wire-pullers has devised a "sign" an "advertisement" or "a portent" as the case may be, which, while remaining a mystery at present, shall be able to dove-tail into any circumstances which may crop up later. The myth about the Janakpur tank shows to what extent the ignorant Hindu is gullible. Well there are a dozen chance circumstances to which the portent may be attached. We may have a further trouble with the Hindus and Mohamedans: the pig's bristles will then come in useful. We may have a famine between this and August, we may have a repetition of last year's floods, or a severe cholera epidemic. The Brahmans in a couple of years will have to dry up the Ganges or explain why it still rolls its gigantic volume into the Bay of Bengal. A European war is not an impossibility. "Coming events throw their shadows before." The gentle Hindu wire-puller knows this. Here we have the shadow: he will fit it to whatever event strikes his fancy most and coincides best with his designs.

But there is one fact which the authorities should notice, and to which the European inhabitants of Behar should call their notice. It is this, that the sinks of Native depravity, the towns and bazars, are becoming so arrogant that they actually give out from time to time that upon such and such a date the big difference between European and Asiatic will begin. We heard this rumour before Sonepur last year, and we laughed at it. Now I hear (from European sources I allow, as it is a subject upon which I do not care to converse with Natives) that another date has been fixed by these half-educated dogs of city life. It is nothing but ribald conceit and low-minded precocity. But it is not good for the Empire, and the ruling race, that a class should exist who can thus play fast and loose with its power even if it be only in jest: yet the awe and magic must be gone from the name 'Kampani Bahadur' for the best to find place. I say again trivial as it may seem, it is not good, such rumours and reports are catching. I would not care to say how catching, and in whatever way you look at it, no good can result from them and much evil is possible. The date of this issue (Saturday) is the day upon which the trouble is rumoured to take place.—*The Planter.*

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Central Provinces season reports contain the following concerning Saugor and Damoh:—

Saugor.—Days hot and oppressive. Nights fairly cool. 11,140 maunds of grain imported into Saugor, Bina and Khurai during the week. The imports during April were in Saugor 21,574, Khurai 9,231, Bina 3,449 and Mundra 583 maunds. Relief granted to 1,578 in Relhi, 2,113 in Banda (exclusive of Municipal relief-works). None receiving gratuitous relief. Cattle disease in Khurai tahsil. Prices rising in Saugor and Khurai and stationary in Banda and Relhi.

Damoh.—Weather hot. 295 persons were at work on the 6th in Narsingarh relief-work and 595 in Hatta on the 4th. Gratuitous relief none. Imports of wheat from Jubulpore 35,394 maunds, from Katni 1,026 maunds, from Saugor *nil*, for week ending 5th May. Total of all grains 37,494 maunds. Last week's figures were wrong, should be 21,630 for twelve days; returns for week ending 28th April incomplete.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No further trouble is anticipated in the 17th Bengal Infantry at Agra.

OWING to the suddenly excessive heat causing the snows to melt the Jhelum river rose five feet on the 10th instant.

STRONG winds, accompanied by dust-storms and whirlwinds, have been very detrimental to threshing operations in the Jhelum district, and good deal of bhoosa has been lost and wasted.

SIR SALTER PYNE, it is now believed, has every intention of paying a visit to Simla, but it is probable the visit will be shorter than was at first anticipated, as it is necessary that he should be in Kabul early in June.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *People* says:—A bamboo-organ has been built for the Jesuits' church at Shanghai and is said to surpass organs made of metal. As bamboo can be obtained of all dimensions, from the thickness of a pen to pieces of 12 inches diameter, this natural material costs little more than simple labour, and if I am correctly informed, the notes are 'beautifully soft, and pleasant to the ear; indeed angelic.'

A CHINAMAN who underwent inprisonment for five years for an attempted murder in Calcutta, has just been hanged in Klang Jail in Salangore for a more successful effort in crime, having killed another Chinaman, a carpenter. While awaiting his doom, he voluntarily confessed having slain a man at Hongkong and another at Mandalay before getting into trouble in Calcutta. He escaped detection both at Hongkong and Mandalay.

BESIDES the common fever prevalent in Delhi there are two cases of enteric, an engineer officer in the Civil Lines and a case in the Fort. Probably all this sickness is owing to the change in the drinking water. Formerly the drinking supply was obtained from the water works stand posts, but since the water works have been obliged to temporarily shut off the water, the wells have been brought into requisition again. As the wells have been lying in disuse for some months, doubtless they have, to a certain extent, become stagnant. Small-pox continues unabated.

THE blind Moulvi recently converted to Christianity has taken to preaching in the streets. The man was never a favourite with the people, owing to his crude and sarcastic way of talking while he preached for Muhammad, and now that he has become a Christian the feeling against him is not improved. Is it, therefore, good policy for the missionaries to allow him to speak openly in the streets? The Muhammadans, as may be imagined, are not very partial towards him; and the accentuation of religious animosities is a dear price to pay for one convert.

A GANG of ingenious burglars are at present occupying the spare time of the Delhi police. They are people of out-stations, respectably dressed, and their method of going about their business is this. They rent a shop next to the one they intend operating upon with the ostensible view of opening out a rival shop, then after a few days, when they have made everything sure, at night they break through the connecting wall, secure the swag, and before daylight are away. There have been one or two burglaries of this description lately.

SUICIDES are getting common at Delhi, especially amongst the chumar women. The police secure the intended suicide, pull her out of a well, and prosecute her. The woman probably gets jail and a fine, at any rate she is the sufferer, but if the truth were known the police might do better by prosecuting the woman's husband, who by brutal conduct, starvation, and ill-treatment of the worst sort, drives the poor woman to commit the deed—surely the husband in such cases ought to be brought up and punished for cruelty, and not the poor slave of a wife whose life is made utterly unbearable for her.

IT is satisfactory to find that on the more important line from Lahore to Simla the postal authorities have succeeded—not we may be sure, without a struggle, for the North-Western Railway had to be dealt with—in accelerating the service so that the mail is received at Simla at 10 a.m., giving time for a reply the same day up to 6 p.m. For some months they have been pressing the railway for an hour earlier arrival at Umballa of the Bombay down trains which would bring the Lahore and Bombay and Overland mails into Simla by 8 a.m., giving five hours for a reply the same day; and also for a faster service by the up Calcutta mail to get to Lahore by 4 p.m. and to Peshawar by 10 a.m. The North-Western Railway, as we know is averse to innovations, and has a small opinion of the public and its wants, but happily, the Director-General of Railways favours the proposed changes, and it is not improbable that they may be carried into effect at an early date.

THE Italian Minister of Public Instruction has arranged that entrance to Pompeii shall be *gratis* on Thursdays as well as on Sundays.

THE Commission on the state of the French Navy had a very stormy meeting when they assembled, on April 25, to consider their report. The first paragraph of Admiral Vallon's report only was approved, and the Admiral informed his colleagues that he should resign unless it was adopted in its entirety.

OF the 250 persons arrested in Warsaw for celebrating the anniversary of the Kosciusko triumph of a hundred years ago, two hundred were sent to a remote Russian province the same night on which they were arrested. The greatest excitement prevails in the city among the friends of these victims, who almost all belong to literary professions.

"BABY'S EXHIBITION," to be held in Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, during the month of June, is to be by no means a Baby Show, but will deal with exhibits bearing upon the food, clothing, medicines, furniture, and pleasures of that very important personage. The show will be divided into five heads, the first dealing with food, dietetics, beverages, medicines, and disinfectants. The second class includes clothing of all sorts for infants, juveniles, and mothers. The third is devoted to nursery furniture, and is of comprehensive scope, comprising wall-papers, grates, baths, filters, &c. The fourth class will be one of great interest to the youngsters themselves, toys, games, books, gymnastic apparatus, mail carts, and rocking-horses being ranged under this head. Miscellaneous specialities for household use will occupy Class V. The scheme is calculated to embrace all that can possibly tend to alleviate the woes of infancy and enhance the pleasures of that period of life allowed for the rock with the troubles of teething. The price of admission is to be fixed at a price so moderate as to render the exhibition generally useful to all classes.

MORE glimpses of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson will be found in the May number of "The English Illustrated Magazine," wherein the writer of the series called "Morning Call" relates how he dropped in upon the famous novelist in his stately residence surrounded by park-like grounds in Samoa. The islands of the Pacific appear to support their old reputation for earthquakes. "Samoa," says the interviewer, "is almost daily shaken by earthquakes." While he and his host were conversing in Mr. Stevenson's study, the whole place vibrated and shook again and again, and his host said: "It isn't so much what happens as what we wait for." The position, as will be seen, resembles that of Mr. Carlyle when he expected his neighbour's fowls to crow; but Mr. Stevenson appears to be quite satisfied with the conditions of his island, seismic disturbances notwithstanding. He does not suffer from lack of company. He is thinking, it appears, that it would be interesting to put the names of all the visitors who come there round the walls—about five feet from the ground, and he suggested that he could get small gold letters from San Francisco, "and we could nail them up." He might, he thought, even class them—"those whose departure we regret, and those whom we——." At this point Mr. Stevenson considerately stopped short, but he admitted that he often dislikes people intensely if he sees much of them.

PR POSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A MEMORANDUM has been submitted to the Corporation respecting some suggested improvements and additions to the zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens, by Mr. Rambrohomo Sanyal, Superintendent of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, who by a resolution of the Corporation was requested to visit Bombay and present a special report on the subject. The following are excerpts from the report:—

The formation of a zoological garden, worthy of the City of Bombay, must necessarily be a matter of gradual development and time. But in order that the work may be taken in hand, and systematically carried out, it is absolutely necessary that a proper and complete scheme should be sketched out at the beginning. The Improvement Committee of the Victoria Gardens have fortunately a finely laid out garden at their disposal, with all the facilities for its adaptation to a zoological garden. There is also a nucleus of a zoological collection awaiting development. In order, however, to accomplish this object, attention should, in the first place, be devoted to the acquisition and exhibition of such animals as are characteristic of the fauna of British India, especially those that are easily obtainable in the Presidency of Bombay, and are likely to bear captivity well. Provision should be made for suitably housing the animals.

It ought to be laid down as a general principle that in providing accommodation for animals, the convenience of visitors should be consulted. The lofty iron cages for tigers, leopards, and bears in the Victoria Gardens, may afford very desirable accommodation for these animals, but from the visitors' point of view, they are defective; in that, they afford no shade or shelter to them from sun and rain. Experience has shewn that a very large proportion of visitors, both European and Indian, visit such institutions during the middle of the day. To all such, a shady promenade affording a good view of the animals is most agreeable. During the rains such promenade are much appreciated. The construction of isolated cages should be avoided on the ground of costliness also. A single large cage will generally cost more than a series of consecutive cages.

Monkeys constitute an important feature of a zoological collection. They are, however, much given to fighting when a large number of different species are kept together. Besides, some of them are delicate and timid creatures, and will never thrive in a crowd. Under such circumstances, it is always better to provide separate accommodation for different groups of these animals. The existing monkey cage in the Victoria Gardens is a picturesque structure, and well suited as a playground or gymnasium for monkeys in fair weather. But for permanently exhibiting a large number of monkeys of different species a proper house must be built; so arranged and adapted as to give its inmates shade during the summer, shelter during the rains, and protection from draughts and cold whenever necessary. Twenty animals displayed in one house produce a better impression than fifty distributed all over a garden. One or two of the cages should be built much stronger than the rest with a view to accommodate powerful monkeys like a full-grown Orangoutang.

There is no necessity for disturbing the existing arrangement in regard to the housing of the tigers, as they are said to thrive well in their present habitation. But the case is otherwise with the leopards and bears. It is not unlikely that they suffer from the heat. In that case, a light covering of mats ought to be placed over the roof in such a way that the bears or leopards cannot pull them down. It is a pity that the new cage for the lions is being built so far away from the group of cages devoted to other carnivorous animals. Grouping of animals, quite apart from any attempt at scientific classification, requires some consideration; even for the sake of convenience of the visitors, as well as for the facilities it is likely to afford in cleaning the cages and feeding the animals. Generally speaking, the Committee will always have to depend upon a careless and irresponsible set of keepers in the daily management of animals. This being the case the chances of escape of such dangerous animals as lions, tigers and leopards ought to be reduced to a minimum. But it would be impossible to remedy the defect so long as the existing arrangement of egress and ingress by a side door is allowed to obtain. In a properly appointed carnivora house in this country, there ought to be a man-hole on the roof with a trap door provided with a rope or chain ladder. Ordinarily, this should be the only means of access to the dens, so that, if by chance or carelessness the trap door is left open the risk is much less in the case of a side door. The back or side door should be used for the purpose of putting in or taking out animals, and its key kept by the Superintendent. Among the many deprivations which animals in captivity, especially the larger *Felidae*, have to endure, the want of exercise is the most depressing. It undermines their health more than anything else. We can do much to mitigate their suffering by allowing them as much walking space as possible. In this respect the present dens ought to be improved, especially regard being had to the fact that, during the rains it may be necessary to keep the animals shut in for a whole week. I may here mention that wet does no harm to the lion or tiger in the jungle; but the case is quite otherwise in captivity. Here, wet may kill them. Besides the keepers ordinarily employed for looking after the carnivorous animals, there ought to be a jemadar or head-keeper—a pensioned native soldier of a superior grade should be preferred, to supervise and direct the under-keepers. He should be made responsible for the safe custody of the animals, cleanliness, feeding, and everything concerning them. As the stock of animals increases with the development of the menagerie, attention will have to be paid to the drainage of the houses. The garden is, however, very fortunately situated in this respect owing to its proximity to the public drain outside the enclosures. The drainage of the newly-acquired portion of the ground will have to be improved and adjusted before any house is built upon it.

I beg to submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the Committee:—(*a*) That a substantial building be erected for the accommodation of the larger carnivorous animals consisting of a pair of each of the following animals:—Lion, tiger, leopard, black leopard, jaguar, puma, &c. (*b*) That it should consist of about eight set of dens with a verandah in front, and an exercise yard behind. (*c*) That the present series of beautiful iron cages be utilized for the purpose of building this exercise yard for which they are admirably adapted in every way. I may be allowed to mention, in this connection, that no carnivora house can be said to be complete or efficient without such an arrangement; and in this respect the Victoria Gardens is very fortunately situated, having a series of excellent cages ready for use.

A properly equipped aviary is a most attractive object in a zoological garden, and can be maintained at a comparatively little cost. I, therefore, beg to suggest that steps be taken to build a proper aviary, and that endeavours be made to display a fine collection of birds representing Indian avi fauna. The Presidency of Bombay is itself very rich in its avian wealth, and there need be no difficulty in gradually accumulating a stock of birds of such varied form and beauty as will delight the eye of every visitor to the garden. In building an aviary the following points should be kept in view:—(*a*) Conspicuousness of position; (*b*) morning sun for the birds; (*c*) shelter from rain; (*d*) protection from draughts and cold; (*e*) good light; (*f*) provision, if possible, against inroad of rats. Aviaries for (1) pheasants and (2) birds of prey should be quite distinct from that devoted to a miscellaneous collection. (1) With regard to the first, it would be both economical and practical if the suggestions made in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens handbook be adopted. (2) Sentiment and imagination may be given a wide scope in designing a house for the display of raptoreal birds. A large lofty iron structure some 200ft. long, 50ft. broad, and 15ft. to 20ft. high, enclosing a forest of trees, would be an appropriate habitation for such mighty birds as vultures, eagles, ospreys, &c. As, however, it would be long before such a house can be built the Committee will have to be content with a less pretentious and economical structure for the present.

The appropriateness of the Victoria Gardens as a place for exhibiting aquatic birds of various kinds struck me very forcibly. There is a fine bit of ornamental water, with picturesque surroundings and a large display of ducks and geese and other water fowls will add much to the effect of the whole. The Visiting Committee have made some excellent suggestions in regard to housing them in the large wire pavilion, which is a model of a duck house. It can, however, be much improved by building an annexe to it, taking in more land space. Cranes and storks ought to be also very largely represented. They are easily obtained, and not troublesome to keep.

A rhinoceros and an elephant will make the garden very popular with all classes of the community, and steps ought to be taken to acquire these animals. One of the arms of the serpentine tank may be enlarged, deepened and enclosed with strong iron fencing for the reception of a rhinoceros. An inexpensive shed may be erected at one corner of the enclosure to shelter the animal from heavy and continuous rain. The elephant is more easily and inexpensively accommodated. Steps may now be taken to plant as many jack-fruit trees as possible, especially as there is no want of room. They will be extremely useful in feeding the rhinoceros and tapirs when they are acquired. The hippopotamus is another object of curiosity, and well worth acquiring. It can be accommodated in the same way as a rhinoceros.

An aquarium on the most approved plan ought to be one of the principal attractions of the Bombay Victoria Gardens. The situation of the City is remarkably favourable to its formation and growth. A five minutes' walk round the galleries of the Bombay Natural History Society, or half an hour spent in the Crawford Market any morning, will give some idea of the resources of the Bombay waters. It would, in fact, be one of the most interesting and popular of institutions, and as such will be greatly appreciated by the public. There is another aspect of the question—its educational influence and economic importance. For the present an aquarium and a reptilium may be combined in one as indicated in the accompanying rough sketch. Estimate of probable cost of building houses as suggested, Rs. 1,18,000; estimate of probable cost of maintenance, Rs. 30,000 a year, exclusive of the Horticultural Department of the gardens.

In order that the proposed scheme for the establishment of a zoological garden may be efficiently carried out, a representative Council constituted somewhat as follows ought to be formed:—Delegates from the Municipality, general public, mercantile community, University, Bombay Natural History Society and Local Government. To be *ex-officio* members of the Council. The Brigadier-General Commanding the Division; Consuls for different nations; Agent G. I. P. Railway; Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway; Agent, P. & O. Co.; Director of Public Instruction; Health Officer of the Municipality; Executive Engineer, Municipality. Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality to be the President. The management and control of the garden should be vested in an Executive Committee appointed by the Council, and should consist of about five members and an honorary secretary, the President of the Council being also the President of the Executive Committee. The Council and the Committee having been formed, the head of the Government, and all the Princes, Maharajahs, Nawabs, &c., of the Presidency ought to be invited to become patrons of the Institution.

To secure efficient and trained supervision of the garden steps ought to be taken to engage the services of a competent man as a Superintendent or Director. He must have large experience of animals and their management in captivity. I beg to suggest the desirability of writing to Dr. P. L. Sclater, Secretary to the Zoological Society, London (3, Hanover Square), and to Herr Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg, requesting them to help the Committee in the matter.

I generally agree with the recommendations of the Visiting Committee as to the formation of deer paddocks; enclosures for kangaroos, &c. There ought to be at least eight paddocks for the exhibition of several species of deer, antelopes, goats, &c. But as the collection increases, the number of paddocks will have to be increased. Some spare paddocks would always be found useful for (1) growing fodder and (2) for separating bad tempered animals. Greater facilities for keeping these animals in good health exist here than in Calcutta inasmuch as green grass is available throughout the year.

The present ostrich enclosure is very suitable for struthious birds, except that they have no access to water. In course of time rhea, emu and cassewaries are sure to be added to the collection, and, as they all belong to the same group, they ought to have places assigned to them near the ostriches.

The report was accompanied by a number of sketches of the new building proposed by the compiler.

INDIA AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

LIST OF AWARDS.

DEPARTMENT A.—AGRICULTURE.

Group 1.—Cereals, Grasses, and Forage Plants.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Sesamum seed, mustard seed, and castor seed.

Group 4.—Potatoes, Tubers, and other Root Crops.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Peanuts.

Group 8.—Coffee, Spices, Hops, and Aromatic and Vegetable Substances.

State of Mysore—Coffee.

Harry and Co., Calcutta—Spices and sauces.

Tea—Matelli Co., Dooars, Jalpaigoorie Co., Dooars, Kyel Estate, Darjeeling, Good Hope Co., Dooars, Guajung-Jhora Co., Dooars, Northern Bengal Co., Dooars, Nedeem Co., Dooars, Ellenbarrie Estate, Dooars, Ting Ling Co., Darjeeling, Scottpore Co., Cachar, Teesta Valley Co., Darjeeling, Soom Co., Darjeeling, Singbulli and Murmah Co., Darjeeling, Pandam Estate, Darjeeling, Oak's Estate, Darjeeling, Mim Co., Darjeeling, Long View Co., Darjeeling, Happy Valley Estate, Darjeeling, GyabarreeCo., Darjeeling, Darjeeling Co., Darjeeling, Western Cachar Co., Cachar, Selim Co., Terai, Second Falodhi Co., Terai, Belgachi Co., Terai, Pathemara Estate, Cachar, Amgoorie Estate, Assam, Bibnath Co., Assam, Shakomato Co., Assam, Tarrapore Co., Cachar, Solabari and Malijan Estate, Assam, Pathecherra Estate, Cachar, Alyne Estate, Cachar, Bengal Co., Cachar, Tezpore and Gogra Co., Assam, Tambulbaree Estate, Assam, East India Co., Cachar, Puttareah Co., Cachar, Borelli Co., Assam, Hathibarrie Estate, Assam, North-Western Cachar, Co., Cochar, Larsingah Estate, Cachar, BicramporeEstate, Cachar, Dooloogram Estate, Cachar, Indian Co., Cachar, Ohat Estate, Assam, Moabund Co., Assam, Scottish Assam Co., Assam, Medla Estate, Assam, Greenwood Co., Assam, North Sylhet Co., Sylhet, South Sylhet Co., Sylhet, Kousaine Co., Kumaon, Kewacheira Estate, Sylhet, Lydiacherre Estate.

Group 9.—Animal and Vegetable Fibres.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Cotton.

Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—Collective exhibit of textile fibres of India.

Group 12.—Malt Liquors.

Murree Brewery Co., Rawul Pindi—Bottled stout.

Group 17.—Miscellaneous Animal Products—Fertilisers and Fertilising Compounds.

Comp. Pastoril Industrial Sul. Co., Peletar—Calcined bones.

Group 18.—Fats, Oils, Soaps, Candles, &c.

Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—Collection of oil seeds.

Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun—Collection of oils.

Group 19.—Forestry, Forest Products.

Indian Government, Simla—Forest maps, wood carving, or ornamental wood of Burma, padouk lumber from Andaman Islands.

Conservator of Forests, Simla—Assam resins and oils, minor forest products of North-Western Provinces of India, Assam timbers and teak, and satin wood. Bombay—Bombay timbers, oils and resins, raw and manufactured. Madras—Timbers and sandal wood, dye and tanning woods, oil-yielding plants and resins.

Inspector-General of Forests, Simla—Wood carving on ornamental woods.

Bombay Burma Trading Co., London—Timbers and planks of teak wood.

DEPARTMENT E.—MINES AND MINING.

Group 46.—Graphite and its Products; Clays and other Fictile Materials and their Direct Products, Asbestos, &c.

Nathan Rain, Agra, Khurj Beharilal, Agra—Marble mosaics.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved sandalwood, mosaics.

DEPARTNENT G.—TRANSPORTATION.

Group 85.—Vessels, Boats—Marine, lake and river Transportation.

S. J. Tellery and Co., Calcutta—Models of various water crafts.

DEPARTMENT H.—MANUFACTURES.

Group 87.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products—Druggists' Supplies.

Dr. D. N. Banerjee, Calcutta—Preparation from Indian indigenous herbs.

Group 90.—Furniture of Interiors, Upholstery and Artistic Decoration.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Ivory, ebony, and white metal inlaid in sandalwood table, cabinet and writing desk.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Carved teakwood furniture.

Lockwood de Forrest, Ahmedabad—Carved teakwood furniture and teakwood interior.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Furniture.

Group. 91.—Ceramics and Mosaics.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Terra-cotta figures.

Group 93.—Art Metal Work—Enamels, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass engraved and enamelled work, silver inlaid with copper and brass, from Tanjore, Cashmere and Benares copper and brass, hand chased.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Silver inlaid in steel, silver inlaid in copper, Jeypore brass, hand carved, Benares brass, hand carved; Cashmere enamelled work, Cashmere carved copper.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere—Enamel on silver.

Abdullah Khan, Cashmere—Enamel of copper, copper repousse engraved.

Mahomed Bux, Cashmere—Enamel on copper, copper repousse engraved.

Bawal Mistry, Jeyore, Durga Kishur, Poona, Cheta Ram Lakwichuna, Poona, Gopichund, Jeypore, Gulabchund, Jeypore, Burgu Kighan, Benares, Bisseswar Peshad and Sactal Prashad, Benares—brass repousse.

Group 96.—Carvings in Various Materials.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Tortoiseshell and buffalo, boxes set in invory, Bombay blackwood carving, teakwood, sandalwood, carved furniture of all descriptions, screens, tables, and desks, ivory carvings, bulls' horn ornaments, card trays.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Carved ivory sticks, teakwood, screen, rosewood table inlaid with pearls, sandalwood boxes, inlaid with ivory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore—Carved sandalwood.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Wood carving.

Framjee Jewanjee, Surat—Carved sandalwood.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved sandalwood.

Vencata Swami, Vizagapatam—Sandalwood, ivory and horn decorated ware.

Kundum Dutt, Vizagapatam—Sandalwood, ivory and horn decorated ware.

Abdullah, Nagina—Carved ebony wood.

S. J. Tellery and Co., Delhi—Sundry wood carving.

H. H. Chuckoo Bhud, Baroda, Ahmedabad—wood carving.

Group 97.—Gold and Silver Ware, Plate, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Madras and Cutch silverware, handchased.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Chased silverware, vessels of all descriptions.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch, S. J. Tellery and Co., Delhi, Varna and Co., Lucknow, Raojee Mull, Lucknow, Oomerjee Mowjee, Poona, Shoer, Marain and Co., Cashmere, Telb Novandas Naraindass, Bombay, silver articles.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere—Khasiram, Pandia and Co., Tanjore—Incrusted metal on ware, enamel on brass.

Sroom, Pether, Tanjore—Incrusted metal ware.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Incrusted metal on silver and steel.

Azizuddin, Moradabad, Sohon Lal and Co., Moradabad, Chiranjee Lal Kannah and Co.—Enamel on brass.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Ivory carvings, and ornaments for the person.

Group 100.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Gungaram Kallanchund, Surat, H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad—Brocades (kinkobs), manufactured silk.

S. J. Tellery and Co., Delhi—Manufactured silk.

State of Mysore, Mysore—Silk.

Group 102.—Yarns and Woven Goods of Cotton, Linen, and other Vegetable Fibres.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Curtains.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Hand-painted curtains.

S. J. Tellery and Co., Delhi, Rahim Khan, Etawah, Orphanage, Fategurh—Cotton rugs.

Gannu Mull, Farukhabad, Chelaram Gayanchund, Madras, Choti Lall, Delhi, Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar, Morarilall and Pearylall, Meerut—Cotton prints.

Group 103.—Woven and Felted Goods of Wool, and Mixtures of Wool.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Carpets and rugs.

S. J. Tellery and Co., Delhi—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Mysore, Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Woollen pile carpets, woollen stuffs, plain.

Beniprasad, Mirzapore, Harvey and Allen Mitchell, Cashmere—Woolen pile carpets.

Kirparam Humumul, Lahore—Woollen stuffs, plain.

Group 104.—Clothing and Costumes.

Indian Women's Work—Scarf, Assamese dress, handkerchief, Parsee boy's dress, purple satin, Mahomedan dress, green satin, Mahomedan dress, muslin, bodice, ibhourks.

Group 106.—Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Fans, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Hand-painted wood fans.

F. P. Bhumgara and Co., Madras—Madras embroidery on plush, satin, and cloth.

Kirparam Kumumal, Lahore—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Embroidered woollen stuffs, embroidery on cotton stuffs.

H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

S. J. Tellery and Co., Delhi—Cashmere shawls, embroidery on cotton stuffs, embroideries.

H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpore, H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala—Embroidery on cotton stuffs.

Daday Khan, Meares—Silk embroideries.

Nagervil Mission, Nagervil—Silver and gold lace.

Canochi Lall and Son, Agra—Silver and gold embroidery.

Indian Women's Work—Yellow silk embroidered square, Indian silk embroidered specimens, Benares silver embroidered scarf.

Group 121.—Plumbing and Sanitary Materials.

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore—Wood inlaid with ivory.

Mayadas, Moshcarpore, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala—Wood inlaid with ivory.

S. J. Tellery and Co., Delhi—Wood inlaid with brass.

Group 121.—Miscellaneous Articles of Manufacture not heretofore classed.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass wire inlaid in rosewood.

Dass and Co., Calcutta—Brass lock.

Indian Women's Work, Nampore—Infant's quilt.

DEPARTMENT L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

Group 151.—Instruments of Precision, Experiment, Research, and Photography. Photographs.

Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta—Photographs, carbon enlargements.

Group 152.—Civil Engineering—Public Works, Constructive Architecture.

Lalu Dayal, Secunderabad—Photographs of carving and architecture.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Architecture and decoration.

Group 155.—Institutions and Organisations for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge.

Ravi Varmah, Trivandrum, Travancore—Paintings in oil.

Group 157.—Religious Organisations and Systems—Statistics and Publications.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Figures and carved representations of Hindoo Deities.

DEPARTMENT M.—ETHNOLOGY.

H. C. Thompson—Buddhistic sculptures from India.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Portfolio of architectural details; ethnological objects from Baroda.

Pranjewundas Lalubhai and Harkisundas and Co.—Embroideries executed by Goldsmith Caste of India.

Lala Deen Dayal, Secunderabad, Deccan—Photographs of archæological remains (India).

Chakubhai Bhuderdas—Carving on wood.

Lala Sunde Lal—Indian manuscripts.

P. Vencatachellum—Alimentary products (native).

Hormusji Muncherji—Indian condiments.

Framjee Nowrojee—Alimentary products used by the people of India.

Damoder Ratansey—Alimentary products (native).

Sormath Bhuderdas—Carving in wood and ivory.

Thakore Saheb of Limri—Alimentary products native).

Bodraj and Co.—Hog spears.

S. J. Tellery and Co.—Antique Indian coins.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORY.

MARK TWAIN'S new story, "Tom Sawyer Abroad," introduces to the world again the familiar figures of Master Sawyer and his friends Master Hucklebury Finn and the boy of colour, Jim. After projecting many adventures, the hopeful triumvirate go up in a balloon with a professor, and set out through the air for London. The professor is dropped at a certain stage of the proceedings, and the boys run the flying machine under the direction of Tom. They come to the great desert of Sahara, and have many strange experiences—a sand storm, and what not. They fight lions, and one of their number mounts upon the head of the Sphinx, and waves the stars and stripes thereon, to the amazement and indignation of the Egyptians. At last, after perching on Mount Sinai, they go back to America. There is no end of fun in the book. The things that happen are not so funny as the talk of the boys. Here is a specimen. As the balloon is going at a terrible speed through the air a discussion arises as to what animals can go fastest, and Tom demonstrates that it is the flea. He shows that it's not mere distance that makes speed, but the time it takes to go that distance in:—

"It is a matter of proportion, that's what it is; and when you come to gauge a thing's speed by its size, where's you bird and your man, and your railroad alongside of a flea? The fastest man can't run more than ten miles in an hour—not much over ten thousand times his own length. But all the books says any common, ordinary, third-class flea can jump a hundred and fifty times his own length; yes, and he can make five jumps a second, too—seven hundred and fifty times his own length in one little second; for he don't fool away any time stopping and starting—he does them both at the same time; you'll see if you try to put your finger on him. Now, that's a common ordinary third-class flea's gait; but you take an Eyetalian first-class, that's been the pet of the nobility all his life, and hasn't ever knowed what want or sickness or exposure was, and he can jump more than three hundred times his own length, and keep it up all day—five such jumps every second—which is fifteen hundred times his own length. Well, suppose a man could go fifteen hundred times his own length in a second—say a mile and a half. It's ninety miles a minute; it's considerable more than five thousand miles and hour. Where's your man now?—yes, and your bird and your railrode, and your balloon. Laws? They don't amount to shucks' longside of a flea. A flea is just a comet biled down small."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Cream ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

LORD ROBERTS ON NATIONAL UNITY.

THE 104th anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, held at the Hotel Metropole on April 25, was presided over by Lord Roberts. Those present also included the United States Ambassador (Mr. Bayard), Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., General Sir George Higginson, General Sir D. Drury-Lowe, General Sir Andrew Clarke, and others.

Lord Roberts, in proposing "The Royal Literary Fund," said he was afraid he must acknowledge that the pen was more powerful than the sword, and that its power year by year increased as education spread. Twelve months ago the chairman of that gathering expressed the fear that this was an age of literary decadence. He (Lord Roberts) ventured to think, however, that though there were no great giants in literature at present, there was a much higher standard of average literary merit than was the case in the earlier part of the century. (Hear, hear.) He thought, too, that writers of the present day recognised more fully the responsibilities and duties attaching to the power they exercised. This was most satisfactory, for the future of the British Empire depended in no small degree upon the attitude which the Press and the writers of books took up with reference to the great questions of the day. (Hear, hear.) Some thirty or forty years ago this country was in danger of falling under the influence of a well-meaning but narrow-minded school, which looked upon war under all circumstances as reprehensible, and seemed to regard individual and collective wealth as the great object of existence. It was careless of the higher aims of national life, and only anxious to accumulate money. That school advocated that the colonies should gradually be given up, because it was a trouble and expense to govern them, and the idea of uniting them to the mother country by the sympathetic bonds of an equality of rights and obligations would have been shouted as the dream of an enthusiast. Free trade, which undoubtedly has materially increased the commercial prosperity of the United Kingdom, was to be adopted by every other nation. Armies and navies were looked upon as costly encumbrances, and arbitration was to take the place of war. This school of thought, based as it was on the somewhat selfish principles of material advantage, was fast disappearing—(cheers)—while its anticipations had been completely falsified by the progress of events. Foreign nations clung more closely to Protection than ever. Foreign armies and navies were attaining such an abnormal growth as to constitute a perpetual menace to the peace of Europe; and Continental wars, from which they had happily been able to keep clear, had devastated Austria, France and Turkey. Meanwhile, in our own country there had been a most satisfactory and encouraging development of patriotic sentiment. (Cheers.) They no longer heard the cry of "Perish India!" (Hear, hear.) Statesmen of all parties were united in recognising the federation of the empire as the great problem of the future. (Cheers.) Public attention was being drawn to the position we occupied in regard to other nations, and the dangers and rivalries to which we were exposed; and a general resolve had arisen to allow no diminution of our sea power, and to make our Army—small though it might be—thoroughly efficient and prepared for war. (Cheers.) The Volunteer force was now firmly established, and furnished a remarkable illustration of the determination of the people of Great Britain to sacrifice personal ease and comfort in the cause of national defence. (Hear. hear.) Above all, there was an earnest desire to grapple with the social questions which concerned the health and happiness of the people. (Hear, hear.) Steps were gradually being taken to make England a country for the poor as well as for the rich, to improve the prospects of the labourer and the mechanic, to lessen the monotony of their lives, and to raise them in the social and intellectual scale. (Hear, hear.) The advance which had been already effected in these directions was very striking to one who, like himself, had returned to England after many years' absence; and this advance was to be ascribed in a great measure to the enlightened views which had been persistently impressed upon the public by the writers of the day. (Cheers.) It rested with our men of letters as much as with our orators and politicians to quicken that sense of national duty, that regard for the common good as being superior to all other considerations—which alone could hole a great Empire together. (Cheers.) The idea of national unity was, he believed, steadily gaining ground both at home and in the colonies. Indeed, there were some who were inclined to go a step further, and who favoured the idea of a cosmopolitan agreement in the hope that it would lead to a general disarmament and to the settling of all international disputes by a supreme court of appeal. Desirable in theory as such an arrangement was, he was afraid it was quite beyond the pounds of practicability. (Hear, hear) They had to deal with men, not with angels. (Laughter.) The sympathies of each race were limited in their scope and intensity, as you extended the former you decreased the latter—(hear, hear)—and what chance was there of efforts in such a direction being reciprocated by our neighbours? Every foreign nation pursues its own ends and interests as strenuously and as selfishly as ever. (Hear, hear). There was no sign of the wolf dwelling with the lamb, or of the leopard lying down with the kid—(laughter)—and there was no probability whatever of a political millennium in the near or distant future. (Hear, hear.) The British Empire furnished such a vast and varied sphere for our share in the improvement and elevation of the human race that it would be a mere waste and dissemination of force were we to disregard what ought to be our primary duty—namely, the welfare of our fellow-subjects and our fellow-countrymen—in order to confer some imaginary benefit on mankind in general. (Cheers.) It was because literature had done so much for soldiers that he, a soldier, ventured to plead with them on behalf of those whose struggles and sufferings no war correspondent reported, and whose fortitude and courage in fighting the battle of life were recorded in no general's despatches. (Cheers).

Mr. Bayard gave the toast of "Literature," to which Mr. W. J. Courthope replied.

Subscriptions to the amount of a little over 900*l.* were announced, including 105*l.* from the Queen, an amount annually contributed by her Majesty for the last fifty-seven years.

Mr. W. E. Lecky, in proposing "The Chairman," said that Lord Roberts had spoken of his limited connection with literature, but there were many of them who had come to the conclusion that it was better to make history than to write it. (Cheers.) If Lord Roberts had not written books, he had at least appeared in many. (Hear, hear.) He had also had his poet, for they were all acquainted with Mr. Rudyard Kipling's lines celebrating the popularity of "Bobs." (Cheers).

Lord Roberts briefly replied, and the proceedings terminated.

AT last we have the Newer Painting carried to its ultimate point. It has been left for a young English artist in Paris, more French than the French, to achieve this feat. We read:—"A young English painter, Montague, has wagered that he will walk from Paris to Munich, pushing a wheelbarrow full of canvases before him, in fifty-four days, and that he will every day paint two landscapes from natures. There we have it! There should be a run on those "laddscapes from nature." It has long been established (says the *Westminster Gazette* that the point of painting is not what it says, but how it says it; it has lately been added to the canon that what matters even more is the time it says it in. The picture, as a record of fact or of feeling, should be a record on the analogy of the telegraph-form. Three consummate splotches are worth a gallery of the laboured Madonnas of an obsolete past. Hail, then, Mr. Montague, "pushing" his "wheelbarrow full of canvases before him"—the typical art-figure of the pay. His two "landscapes from nature" per diem, painted while you wait, should be hung in a new Palace of Art, and turn green with envy the shadow of certain masterpieces of which a distinguished critic profanely said that he could have done better with his left foot.

The *Pall Mall* gives a brief account of the very singular, and, indeed, for a British cavalry regiment probably unique, origin of the 15th Light Dragoons. When, in 1759, it was decided to raise certain corps on the model of the Prussian Hussars, Lieut-Col. Eliott, of the 2nd Horse-Grenadier Guards, A.D.C.—to be famous, later on, as the "Old Cock of the Rock" and Lord Heathfield—was one of the officers selected for this service. The London tailors were on strike at the time, and, with a disregard of prejudice which was amply justified by the result, the Colonel enlisted a whole regiment of them, which was known as the 1st Light Horse. On March 10, he was gazetted to the command of it. On Aug. 1, it was at Minden, and every individual tailor in the ranks approved himself a horseman and a man. As the head of the 1st Light Horse its Colonel was thanked again and again by Prince Ferdinand for his services, and when, at the conclusion of the war, the regiment was reviewed by George III. in Hyde Park, the King was pleased to ask what he could do to mark his sense of its discipline and efficiency. Eliott naturally begged that the 1st Light Horse might be made "royal." In consequence it became the 15th or King's Own Royal Light Dragoons, and stands in the Army List to-day as the 15th (King's) Hussars.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In referring to the much-discussed examination of majors, writes the 'Broad Arrow,' one of our correspondents hit the mark fairly when he said, those who are acquainted with the presidents will doubtless draw their own conclusion as to the possibility of any wide disparity in the standard which will be exacted for qualification. There may certainly be a wide disparity, and we do not see how it will be possible to prevent such variety of opinion. Tactics is not an exact science, and it is impossible to prove a man's dispositions wrong except by the result attained. Now the result produced by any given combinations in mimic war are often ludicrously at variance with those we should witness were bullets flying about. Battalions persist in their advance notwithstanding the most withering fire. Cavalry charge across the open quite regardless of the magazine rifle, and artillery claims to have annihilated troops whose range perhaps in reality they may never have found. But what can be done more than judge by the probabilities of the case, and give that man the highest credit who violates none of the well-recognised rules of the game? Even then, however, there may be marked differences of opinion. No two men probably ever agreed as to how best an action was to be fought. Napoleon ridiculed Wellington's judgment in standing to fight on the Waterloo position, and Wellington considered that Napoleon's tactics on that fatal field were false. The Germans fought Gravelotte badly, and yet they won. Napoleon was within an ace of defeat at Marengo, and yet it was one of the most celebarated of his many triumphs. In war the means is often justified by the end, and it must ever be so in a matter so closely affected by the personal factor. We cannot ensure uniformity of judgment on the part of the board, but we imagine that those who compose them will be sufficiently liberal-minded not to allow credit to those who show some grasp of the situation, even though their view may not precisely coincide with that of the judges.

The Military correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' writes: We have read with much interest the paper on The War Duties of the Soldier, read by Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Harrison, K.C.B., commanding the Western District, at Devonport early last week. General Harrison contends that in these short service days every battalian is practically nothing more than a school, and that every company should be regarded as a class, in which the recruit would receive, under the supervision of the captain, the necessary training in the art of war. We quite agree with General Harrison in his views, but we fear that it will be impossible to get full value from our men till a method is found for carrying on the various non-military duties of a battalion otherwise than by the employment of soldiers. A very large proportion of men very rarely go on parade at all, except when going through musketry or the so-called company or squadron training, which in the infantry only lasts for twenty-one working days, including the inspection. These men are employed as cooks, mess waiters, hospital orderlies, clerks, assistant schoolmasters, officers' servants and grooms, companies' store-men, tailors, shoemakers, &c. We would like to see provision made for the employment of reserve men in some of the above capacities, and of pensioners for the duties which do not require much activity. The expense would not be great; in fact, there would be no difficulty in obtaining reserve men for officers' servants and grooms without any expense to the public beyond their messing, rations, and quarters, as plenty of men would be glad to do the work on the reserve pay of 6d. which they now receive, in addition to the pay—usually 10s. monthly—and the clothes and livery now given by officers to their soldier servants.

Fervently is it hoped that good may come of the inquiries which, it is understood, the Admiralty are making into the death-rate shown to prevail in the Mediterranean Squadron by recently complied returns, which indicate considerable room for improvement in this respect. A mortality in this squadron greater than in any of those on foreign stations, not excluding even the West Coast of Africa, might, it is considered, by proper provision, be very largely decreased. It appears that fevers, which are the most frequent cause of death, are not contracted at sea, but while the vessels are in harbour, not alone in Levant waters, but even in Malta, where the surroundings are known to be highly insanitary. Sickness is most rife during the summer, and especially the later months; and no surprise is felt at naval doctors holding that unrestricted bathing in these places and the use of their foul water for cleansing purposes are largely re sponsible.

M. Weyl has presented his countrymen with figures showing the more economical character of shipduilding in England side of the Channel. Thus an English battleship of 15,000 tons costs less than a French one of 12,000 tons, though the English artisan has higher wages. It is not, however, merely a matter of labour, for the French pay much more for material than we, owing, of course, to the fact that our country is so great a producer of iron and steel. Again, we enjoy an immense advantage in the specialisation of our industries, while the French Admiralty can resort but to few shops and private yards.

The case of Maguire versus The Queen, which was heard in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, adds but another to the many cases in which officers have carried their military grievances to a Civil Court only to be met by the plea of non-jurisdiction—Civil Courts will not interfere in matters affecting the military position or chracter of soldiers. Officers enter the Service submitting themselves to military law and Army regulations, and at times, no doubt, some hard cases have occurred, but they must put up with the consequences as it is utterly useless to appeal to a Civil Court. That such a court will not interfere has been abundantly proved by the rejected appeals of Lieutenant Poe in 1832, of Major Mansergh in 1858, and of Captain Roberts in 1879. In the case before the court last week Colonel Maguire tried to show, on the strength of some correspondence with the War Office, that he was entitled to a certain position, and that there was something in the nature of a contract between him and the Crown created thereby. The Attorney-General, who appeared for the Crown, argued that this could not be, and counsel for Colonel Maguire admitted that it was settled law that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction in such a case, so he declined to enter into any argument on behalf of his client. So the case ended with judgment for the Crown, but without the slightest slur on Colonel Maguire's chracter.

The Italian Naval Estimates for the year 1893-94 reached the sum of 99,739,269 lire; those for the financial year 1894-95, as presented by the late Government, were increased to 99,877,897 lire. The reductions effected by Admiral Morin have enabled him to present Estimates for 95,870,411 lire. Compared with the sum demanded by the late Government the economy would be 4,007,486 lire, and compared with the expenditure approved for the year 1893-94 it would be 3,868,858 lire. The distribution of this proposed expenditure is as follows:—For the central administration, 1·23 per cent.; for the merchant marine, 4·16 per cent.; and for the Navy proper, 94·61 per cent. If the figure 100 represent the expenditure approved for 1893-94, the proposed retrenchment stands as 3·88 per cent., where of the Navy itself contributes 3·79 per cent. Although the extreme economists are not satisfied with what Admiral Morin proposes, it is useful to remember, as Captain Bettolo has reminded them that ten years ago the Naval Votes were 158,000,000 lire. In order to demonstrate to the Italians how little comparatively they spend upon the Navy, Captain Bettolo's report embodies a table in which he establishes his comparison by the length of the coastline of various maritime States. The system does not seem to us to be wholly satisfactory, because it takes account of but one set of conditions. However, we give the table as it stands, merely premising that Great Britain is excluded because of the vastness of her colonial possessions, and that, in the case of Russia, the Arctic and Pacific coasts are not included:—

—	Extent of coast-line Kilom.	Naval Expenditure in lire.	1,000's of lire per kilom.	Proportionate Gross Expenditure. Italy 1.
France	3,120	285,519,846	91	2·97
Russia	5,770	499,072,922	·31	2·07
Germany ..	1,270	118,453,302	93	1·23
Italy	6,350	95,874,484	15	1·0
Portugal ...	860	43,686,788	50	0·45

Captain Bettolo further showed that the outbreak of war would find the Italian warships insufficiently officered and manned, and that complete mobilisation would be impossible. This grave statement weighed with some members of the Budget Committee. Signors Afan De Rivera and Saporito, constituting the minority of the Sub Committee, urged that the economies proposed should be abandoned, and Signor Romanin Jacur would agree to this, if Captain Bettolo's statements could be shown to be correct. On the other hand, Signors Carmine and Merzario argued that the gallant captain was indifferent to pecuniary considerations, but Signor Pais protested that expenditure for national defence was subject to the necessities of being, and not to those of finance. The Sub-Committee was possessed with the idea that ministerial retrenchment did not go far enough, and had urged upon the Government the difficult task of making those reforms from which true organic economies would result without prejudice to our maritime strength, and to utilise these economies to complete and reinvigorate our naval power. Signor Crispi and the Ministers of War and Marine were then heard before the Committee. The Premier declared that the Government could not exceed the economy of eight millions effected upon the two Budgets, and Admiral Morin said roundly that he was disquieted by the reductions that had been made." Thus the path of the Italian Government is a thorny and difficult one, and we should not be surprised to see the navy shrink as other navies, under like conditions, have shrunk before.

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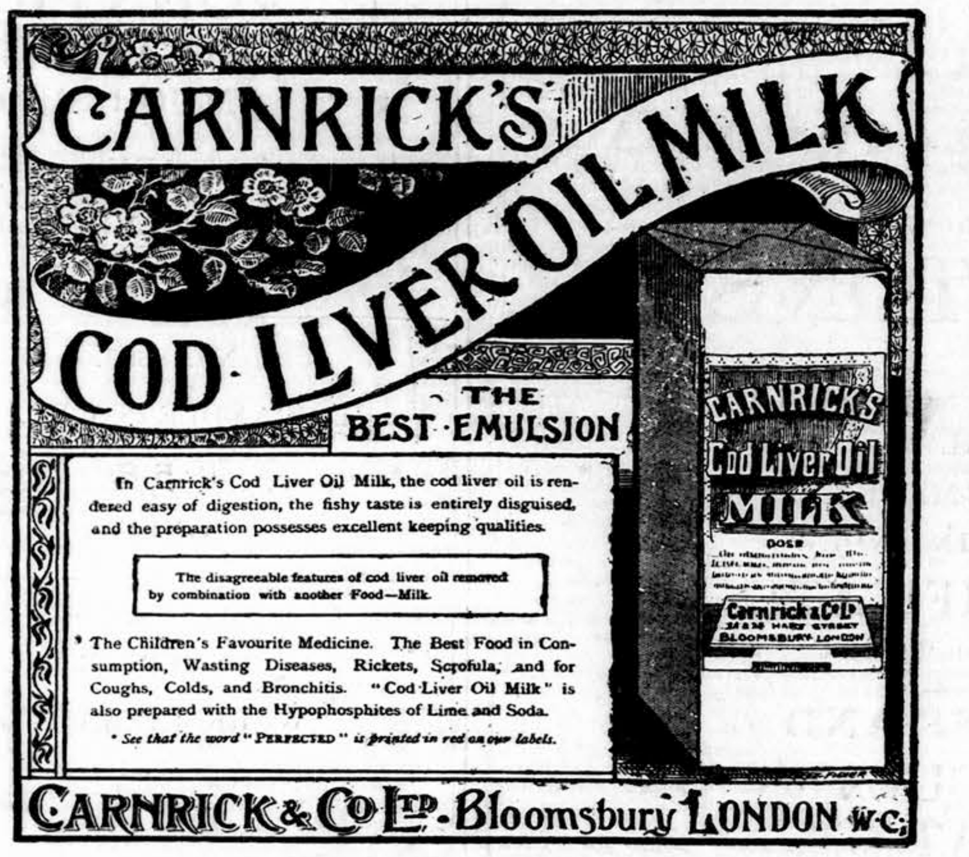

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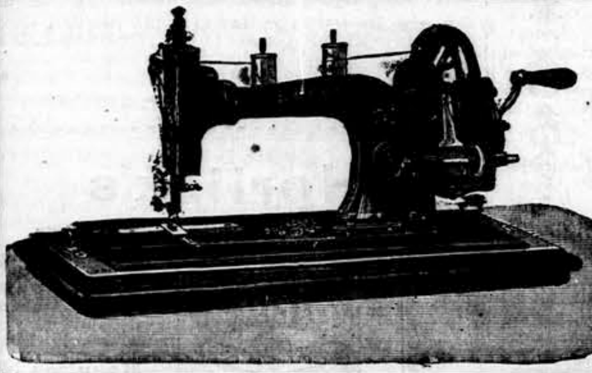

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
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Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

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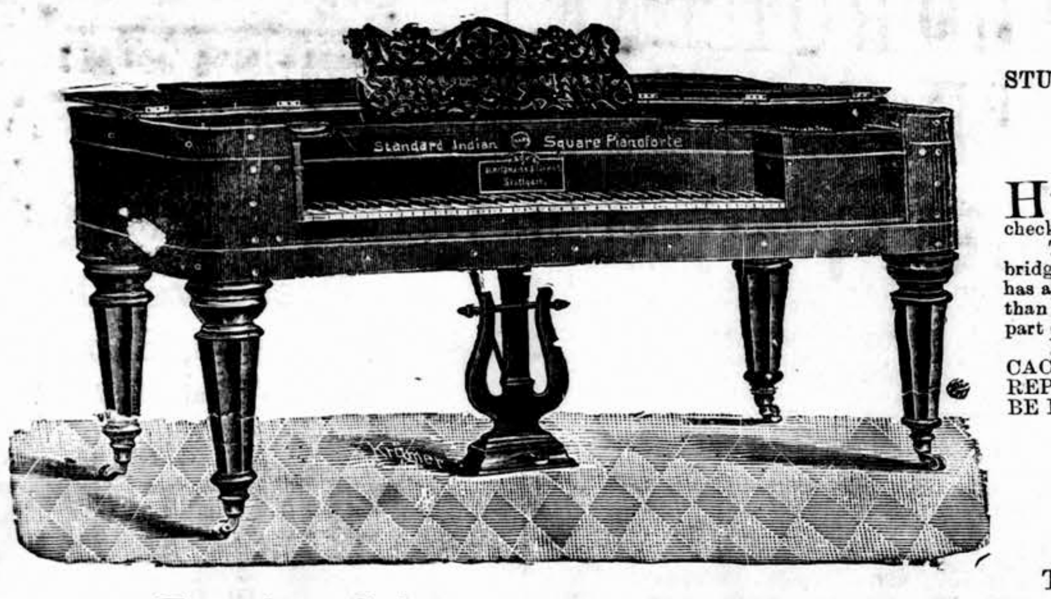

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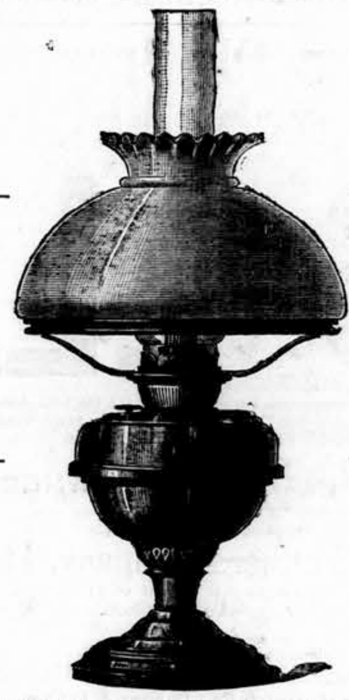

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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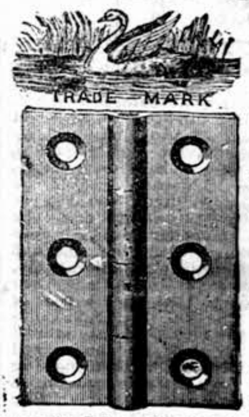

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